
SOUTH CAROLINA

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Annual Report ■ **FISCAL YEAR 2005**



Compiled by the
**S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control's
Division of Mining and Solid Waste Management**

INTRODUCTION

The S.C. Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991 (Act) revised nearly all aspects of the state's approach to solid waste management. The Act, for example, sets statewide recycling and disposal goals. The Act requires the state as well as regions and counties to develop solid waste management plans. The Act calls for each county to report annually to the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) the amount of municipal solid waste (MSW) it recycles. The Act also requires DHEC to publish an annual comprehensive report – based in part on the required information that counties provide – on solid waste management in the state for the previous fiscal year (FY). "The S.C. Solid Waste Management Annual Report" must be submitted to the Governor and General Assembly by March 15 each year. The report is required – at a minimum – to include:

- an overview of the amount and/or composition of waste that is recycled, disposed of and incinerated;
- the progress of the state and each county toward meeting the state's recycling and disposal goals;
- revisions to the state solid waste management plan; and
- recommendations to the Governor and General Assembly for improving solid waste management.

In addition to providing an overview of the state's management of its solid waste, this annual report helps recycling coordinators and solid waste planners to better understand and anticipate the amount of waste disposed of in their community or region, measure the effectiveness of their recycling programs and facilities that manage the waste as well as determine future needs.

This report – which reflects solid waste management activities for FY05 (July 1, 2004 to June 30, 2005) – provides information on all types of solid waste, but primarily MSW because that is how recycling and disposal efforts are measured in South Carolina. (For a definition of MSW, see page 5.) Counties and permitted solid waste facilities (except for private, on-site industrial landfills) provide the information used to compile this report. Counties are required to provide recycling information and solid waste facilities are required to report disposal information for the previous FY to DHEC annually.

This year's report has been expanded to include several new tables and charts (see Disposal Data beginning on page 53) to assist counties and regions in making decisions on their solid waste plans. In addition, more information on other types of solid waste has been presented including construction and demolition debris and industrial solid waste.

Proper solid waste management is critical in protecting South Carolina's environment and human health. The recycling component of solid waste management enhances that mission as well as plays an important role in the state's economy.

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About this Report...

"The South Carolina Solid Waste Management Annual Report" for FY05 is published by DHEC's Division of Mining and Solid Waste Management.

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CHART 1.1: South Carolina's MSW Recycling Rate, FY01 to FY05

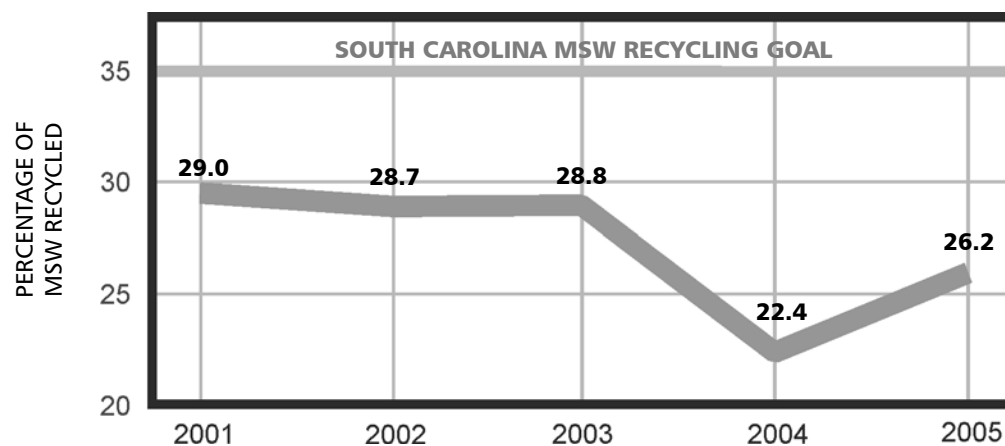
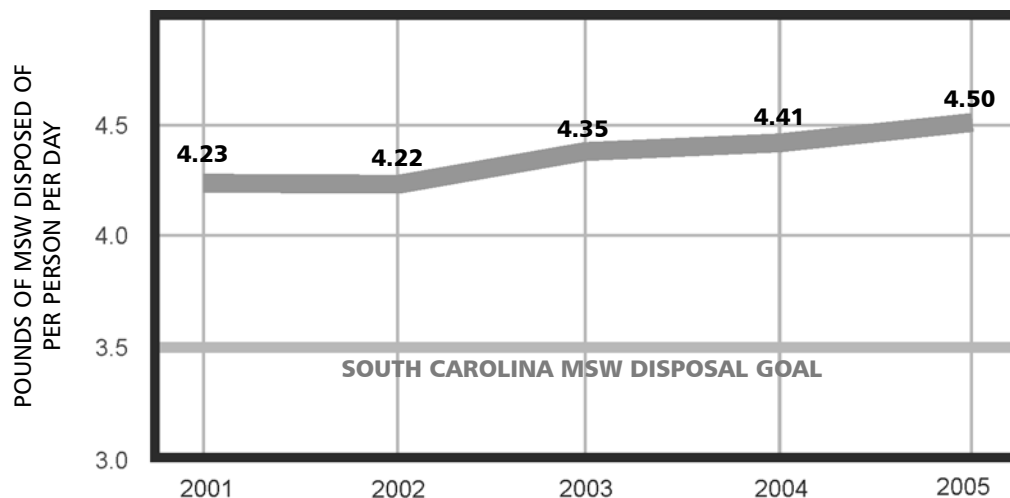
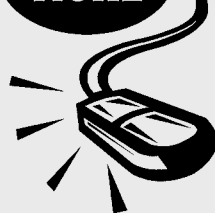


CHART 1.2: MSW Disposed of Per Person Per Day, FY01 to FY05



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S.C. STATISTICS

FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2005: JULY 1, 2004 – JUNE 30, 2005

S.C. Population¹ 4,198,068
 Number of Counties in South Carolina 46

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE (MSW)² MANAGEMENT

RECYCLED 1,222,098 tons
 DISPOSED OF IN MSW FACILITIES
 Landfills 3,219,645 tons
 Incinerator 227,031 tons
TOTAL **4,668,774 TONS³**

MSW RECYCLED

COMMODITY	AMOUNT COLLECTED
Glass	10,406 tons
Metal.....	284,874 tons
Paper.....	397,751 tons
Plastic.....	20,725 tons
Banned Items ⁴	439,217 tons
Miscellaneous Items ⁵	69,125 tons
TOTAL	1,222,098 TONS

CHART 1.3: South Carolina's MSW Recycling & Disposal Goals & Rates

RECYCLING GOAL	35 percent of MSW by FY05
RECYCLING RATE	26.2 percent for FY05
DISPOSAL GOAL	3.5 pounds per person per day by FY05
DISPOSAL RATE	4.5 pounds per person per day for FY05

- Population data is needed in order to determine recycling and disposal rates for the state. The latest figures for county and state population come from the S.C. Budget & Control Board, 2004 estimates.
- South Carolina's definition of MSW is the combined residential, commercial, institutional/non-profit and industrial packaging/office waste generated. This includes paper, cans, bottles, food scraps, yard trimmings, packaging and other items.
- This amount includes 134,446 tons of MSW that was generated in South Carolina but exported, and more importantly, does not include 1,528,099 tons of solid waste that was imported for disposal in S.C. MSW landfills.
- Banned items include the following: appliances; lead-acid batteries; tires; used motor oil from do-it-yourself oil changers; and yard trimmings.
- Miscellaneous items include: antifreeze; consumer electronics; cooking oil; fluorescent bulbs; food scraps (post-consumer only); household hazardous materials; paint; rechargeable batteries; textiles; used oil filters; wood packaging; other wood (such as furniture and cabinets); and other non-packaging products.



OVERVIEW

This report, which is required by the S.C. Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991 (Act), provides an overview of the amount of municipal solid waste (MSW) recycled and disposed of in South Carolina for fiscal year (FY) 2005.

The Act established a comprehensive approach to managing solid waste. The Act, for example, sets recycling and disposal goals, requires the development of a state solid waste plan as well as county plans, and provides advanced recycling fees on a number of items to fund all of the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control's (DHEC) solid waste programs – including all grant programs.

The Act also created DHEC's Office of Solid Waste Reduction and Recycling (Office) to provide technical assistance, education and outreach programs and grant funding to local governments, schools as well as colleges and universities. Grant programs include solid waste, used motor oil, waste tire, college and university as well as school mini-grants. Since the grant program began in FY94, nearly \$42.2 million have been awarded including about \$2.4 million in FY05.

In addition, the Act created the Recycling Market Development Advisory Council (RMDAC). DHEC funds the staff and activities of RMDAC. The mission of RMDAC is to assist in the development of markets in

South Carolina for recovered materials and products with recycled content.

The Act also requires county governments to report annually to DHEC the amount of MSW recycled within their county. Permitted solid waste facilities also are required to report the amount of waste disposed of at their facilities annually to DHEC.

The Act originally set a state recycling goal of 25 percent and a goal of reducing by 30 percent the amount of solid waste disposed of at MSW landfills and incinerators. Both rates were calculated by weight. Both were measured from the **total** amount of waste generated. Both were measured from a baseline of FY93 and were to be met by FY97. Both goals were met in FY96.

The Act was amended in October 2000 to reflect new state recycling and disposal goals. The recycling goal was changed to 35 percent of the MSW stream. The disposal goal was changed to 3.5 pounds of MSW per person per day. Both of these goals were to be met by June 30, 2005. The amendment also redefined what could be counted as MSW by adopting the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (U.S. EPA) definition with two exceptions – tire derived fuel and used motor oil generated by do-it-yourselfers. South Carolina includes those commodities when calculating its recycling rate while the U.S. EPA does not.

WHAT IS THE DEFINITION OF MSW?

MSW has numerous definitions – which result in making it difficult, if not impossible – to compare recycling rates and disposal numbers between states.

South Carolina adopted the U.S. EPA definition in 2000 with the hope that other states would follow suit and comparisons could be made. It appears that South Carolina and Pennsylvania are the only states using the U.S. EPA definition. Given that, South Carolina has one of the most stringent definitions of MSW. For example, some states include construction and demolition (C&D) debris as well as industrial solid waste when measuring their recycling effort

– thereby increasing their overall recycling rate. South Carolina does not.

South Carolina's definition of MSW is the combined residential, commercial, institutional/non-profit and industrial packaging/office waste generated. This includes paper, cans, bottles, food scraps, yard trimmings, packaging and other items. It does not include industrial process waste like scraps and by-products from the manufacturing process, C&D debris, automobile bodies, agricultural waste, combustion ash, mining waste and sewage sludge as well as hazardous, infectious and radioactive waste.

HOW MUCH **MSW WAS RECYCLED?**

More than 4.6 million tons of MSW was generated in South Carolina in FY05 – a 7 percent increase from the previous FY. Of that amount:

- 1,222,098 tons, or 26.2 percent, was recycled. By comparison, 965,916 tons or about 22.4 percent was recycled in FY04.
- 227,031 tons, or 4.9 percent, was disposed of at a waste-to-energy facility (incinerator) in Charleston County; and
- 3,219,645 tons, or 68.9 percent, was disposed of at MSW landfills.

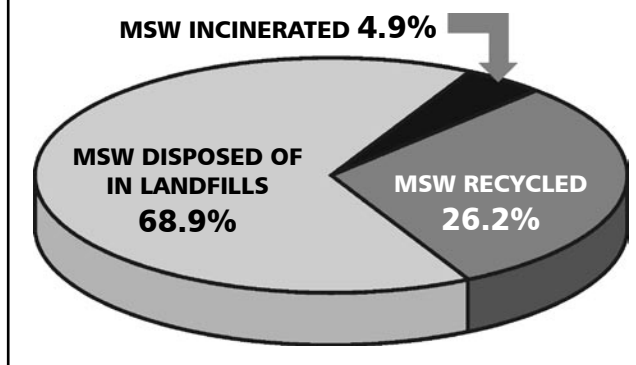
This rate also can be converted to pounds per person per day (p/p/d). In other words, South Carolinians recycled 1.6 p/p/d, which is above the national average according to the latest figures provided by the U.S. EPA. (See “More to Know” at the bottom of this page.)

The amount of MSW disposed of increased slightly from 4.4 p/p/d in FY04 to 4.5 p/p/d in FY05. This rate has changed little in the past five years and remains above the state’s disposal goal of 3.5 p/p/d.

South Carolina saw a significant increase in both the recycling rate and actual tonnages recycled for FY05. Several factors contributed to this increase.

In response to requests from recycling coordinators, a simplified business reporting form was created to better capture recycling efforts from commercial and industrial sources. In fact, several changes were made to the reporting packet that was mailed to recycling coordinators to reduce errors and solicit better responses. These changes were successful.

CHART 2.1: MSW Management in South Carolina



For the first time, there was improved collection of data from other sources at the state level, allowing for the inclusion of tonnages from tire processors, composting facilities, the state’s electronic waste contractor and state agencies and colleges/universities.

In addition – another first – used motor oil generated and recycled by do-it-yourselfers was

included in the measured recycling rate. These new sources added 95,000 tons of MSW – never previously reported – to the state’s effort.

Despite the considerable increase in the amount of material recycled, there still is much to do. The preservation of landfill capacity for future use through recycling efforts will only go so far. Instead, residents need to throw away less, make better choices when shopping, purchase products with little to no packaging or if there is packaging, make sure it can be recycled in their local program.

And while South Carolina has hundreds of drop-off sites as well as an increasing number of curbside programs, there also need to be other ways for people to recycle. For example, businesses are encouraged to provide employees the opportunity to recycle some of the most commonly generated workplace materials: office paper; cardboard; and plastic and aluminum beverage containers.

Despite additional sources of data and increased tonnages collected, under-reporting remains a significant issue. As was noted in last year’s report, there are a handful of counties that do not solicit recycling information from area businesses. Until every effort is accounted for, there always will be more recycling taking place than what is reported each year.

MORE TO KNOW: According to the “Municipal Solid Waste Generation, Recycling and Disposal in the United States: Facts and Figures for 2003,” published by the U.S. EPA, the individual MSW generation rate has remained relatively constant since the 1990s at 4.5 p/p/d. The national recycling rate, which does not include composting, is slightly more than 1 p/p/d. Composting accounts for about .5 p/p/d. After recycling and composting, the U.S. EPA estimates that the nation discards about 3 p/p/d.

HOW MUCH **TOTAL SOLID WASTE WAS RECYCLED?**

While South Carolina narrowly defines what can be included in its measured recycling rate, it also is worth noting the total amount of solid waste kept out of S.C. landfills. More than 6.3 million tons, or 45 percent of the total solid waste generated, was recycled in FY05. That figure is up from last year's total recycling rate of 41.5 percent. The 6.3 million tons recycled reflects an increase of 26 percent.

Of the 6.3 million tons of total solid waste that were recycled, the majority was process or manufacturing

waste – scraps or by-products – that are put back into the process or taken off site for recycling. Either way, the impact of keeping such material out of landfills is tremendous.

The benefits extend beyond the environment and also include economic gains for the industry. It is often cheaper for industry to recycle than to dispose of materials, thereby impacting the bottom line. In addition, this further extends the life of landfills and avoids having to construct new ones.

PREVIOUS YEAR HIGHLIGHTS

In last year's report, the Office made some general recommendations with specific actions to help the state meet its MSW recycling goal.

While the state fell short of the 35 percent recycling rate and the 3.5 p/p/d disposal goals for FY05, the recycling rate increased by 17 percent while the actual MSW recycling tonnages increased by 27 percent from FY04 to FY05. The increase may be partially related to efforts taken in response to last year's recommendations.

One recommendation was to increase participation in recycling programs through a renewed commitment to education – both at the local and statewide level. Working with local governments, the Office adjusted the grants program to reflect this renewed effort. One new grant was developed to focus on increasing participation through new and improved outreach and education efforts. Specific details of this grant will be resolved in the coming year.

The Office continued to promote and make available its in-house graphic arts design service. Dozens of brochures, newspaper ads and signage were developed for local governments during the past FY. All of this takes place in an effort to educate residents about what recycling services are available and to increase participation.

The Office also developed and implemented "Action in the Classroom" – a hands-on recycling presentation for fifth graders that is available at no cost to schools around the state. Recycling information specific

to the county or city in which the students live is presented during classroom presentations.

One key change the Office made was assigning staff to regions of the state. There are several goals of this effort, but staff primarily serves as liaisons to provide a higher level of customer service and to enhance communication with county and municipal staff. This change also supports another recommendation that the Office made last year – encouraging local governments to have full-time recycling coordinators. An FY05 survey found that recycling coordinators, on average, spent about 16 hours per week on recycling issues – actual responses ranged from one hour to 40 hours per week. Only six counties have full-time personnel to manage their recycling programs. DHEC staff liaisons are in place to assist recycling coordinators when possible.

Last year, DHEC also recommended that research – local or statewide – be completed and shared to address under-participation in many collection programs. DHEC commissioned two studies.

The first study was a research and assessment project that focused on the stagnant beverage container recycling rates in South Carolina. This is a national issue, not one that is unique to South Carolina. As part of the study, collection programs were reviewed, markets analyzed and stakeholders interviewed to determine the status of beverage container recycling – including obstacles to recycling and recommendations made to increase recovery. The report concluded that barriers to recycling more

beverage containers occur in four areas: convenience; economic incentives; education and promotion; and infrastructure.

The second study, conducted by the S.C. Business Recycling Assistance Program in partnership with the U.S. EPA, was a statewide telephone survey to determine business recycling practices and priorities. What businesses are recycling? What are they recycling? How much are they recycling? If they are not recycling, why not? The survey concluded that 84 percent of the businesses recycled at least some material. In addition, the report also outlined that the primary reasons businesses are not recycling include the belief that they do not have enough material, confusion over what materials can be recycled and inconvenience. The recommendations from both studies are being considered in future Office activities.

Last year, DHEC encouraged the establishment of statewide and local disposal bans, specifically for cardboard and glass beverage containers. Similar

bans have been successful in increasing the recovery of cardboard.

While such bans did not go into effect, DHEC modified its solid waste grant program for FY07 so that local governments could apply for funding to assist in establishing the infrastructure (in the event a cardboard ban becomes a future reality) needed to increase the recycling of not only residential cardboard but commercial cardboard as well. This material, which represents nearly one-third of all material generated in the state, is available in high volume, has stable markets and serves as a revenue maker for most programs.

The last recommendation by DHEC encouraged local governments to secure adequate funding for local recycling programs. In an effort to provide counties with additional resources, two speakers presented at the Recycling Coordinator Workshop last fall outlining strategies for obtaining funding from alternative sources including the U.S. EPA and national foundations.

RECOMMENDATIONS & PRIORITIES

As noted in the Introduction, the Office is required to make recommendations to the Governor and General Assembly regarding solid waste management.

DHEC recommends that the S.C. Legislature amend the Act by extending the recycling and disposal goals to June 30, 2012.

Increased participation in local recycling programs, increased revenue from the sale of materials and improved reporting should continue to be top priorities in order to help the state achieve its 35 percent recycling and 3.5 p/p/d disposal goals. In an effort to achieve the state's recycling and disposal goals, the Office will implement projects to support these priorities.

1. INCREASED PARTICIPATION

- **Research:** A study will be conducted next year to follow up on the 2001 survey on recycling habits and motivations mentioned in the FY04 report. The earlier data will serve as a baseline for this new study to see how people's recycling habits have changed over the past five years and whether or not more people are participating in local recycling

programs. It also will identify ways that can be used to successfully educate and involve more residents as well as identify barriers to recycling – all in an effort to increase participation.

- **Training:** To continue supporting local staffing issues, the Office provides regional attendant trainings for local governments since these employees are the front line of most recycling programs. Informed attendants are in a position to directly increase public participation in recycling programs. And to further enhance the recycling coordinator and recycling educator positions, a professional certification course (with a strong emphasis on recycling and solid waste issues) will be developed.
- **Outreach:** The Office will identify and work with several local governments to increase participation in their recycling programs. The effort will include developing a direct mail campaign to specific communities, securing neighborhood recycling leaders, setting up competitions and working more closely with other community stakeholders. This effort will

be done in conjunction with the development of a new public service campaign centered on a back to the basics theme that will tell residents what can be recycled, where and who to call for more information.

- 2. INCREASED REVENUE** – To assist local governments in generating more revenue to support their recycling programs, the Office will continue to provide market information.

In addition, the Office will hold a series of marketing workshops around the state.

- 3. IMPROVED REPORTING** – The Office assists local governments to improve the way they collect and report their recycling data. DHEC will continue to streamline reporting forms (including a Web-based data management system) as well as assist counties in collecting data from businesses during the new FY.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

During FY05, there were no changes to the Act. In addition, there were no revisions to the S.C. Solid Waste Management Plan in FY05.

Nationally, several changes were made to the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) dealing with MSW landfills and used motor oil. Changes made to the Federal Subtitle D Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Criteria, 40CFR Part 258, include:

- 40CFR258.28(C)(1), Subpart C – in the definition for “liquid waste,” the method used to determine if a waste contained “free liquids” was revised to Method 9095B (Paint Filter Liquids Test);
- the list of chemicals in Appendix I, Constituent for Detection Monitoring and Appendix II, List of Hazardous Inorganic and Organic Constituents, was updated; and
- changes were made to the Federal Standards for the Management of Used Oil, 40 CFR Part 279.

In the sections listed below, under “Rebuttable Presumption for Used Oil,” the language “using an analytical method from SW-846, Edition III” was deleted in the example of how to rebut the presumption that used oil containing 1,000 parts per million total halogens is presumed to be a hazardous waste.

- 40CFR279.10(b)(1)(ii) Subpart B – Applicability
- 40CFR279.44(c)(1) Subpart E – Standards for Used Oil Transporters and Transfer Facilities
- 40CFR279.53(c) Subpart F – Standards for Used Oil Processors and Re-refiners
- 40CFR279.63(c) Subpart G – Standards for Used Oil Burners Who Burn Off-Specification Used Oil for Energy Recovery

For more information on this legislation, visit www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/retrieve.html.



MSW RECYCLING BY COMMODITY

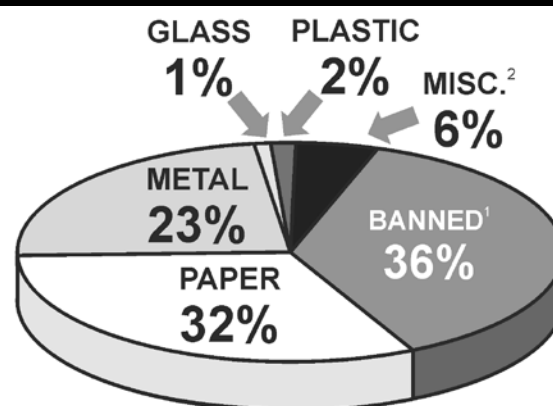
This section highlights the commodities that make up municipal solid waste (MSW) as defined by South Carolina. These commodities also form the basis for many of the state's recycling programs and the amounts collected are used to calculate the state's recycling rate.

For each commodity, a definition and description are given, the recycling tonnages are provided for the past five years and an interpretation of the amount recycled in fiscal year (FY) 2005 is offered. Trend information was taken from the "S.C. Recycling Market Development Advisory Council's 2005 Annual Report."

In addition, a chart showing the average price received for each commodity or subgroup in FY05 is provided. Again this year, pricing information was obtained from reports submitted by counties. Between five and 22 counties, depending on the particular commodity, shared information on market prices. Various factors – quantity, quality, location and infrastructure – determine market prices.

Of the six categories that make up MSW (glass, metal, paper, plastic, banned and miscellaneous), four (metal, plastic, banned and miscellaneous) saw an increase in tonnages from FY04.

CHART 3.1: MSW Recyclables Collected by Percentage*



1. Banned items include the following: appliances; lead-acid batteries; tires; used motor oil from do-it-yourself oil changers; and yard trimmings.
2. Miscellaneous items include: antifreeze; consumer electronics; cooking oil; fluorescent bulbs; food scraps (post-consumer only); household hazardous materials; paint; textiles; used oil filters; wood packaging; other wood (such as furniture and cabinets); and other non-packaging products.

*COMMODITIES MEASURED BY WEIGHT



For information about recycling markets for different materials, visit the S.C. Recycling Market Directory at www.sccommerce.com/searchrecycling.aspx or the "Index of Waste Minimization Resources" at www.scdhec.gov/eqc/admin/html/wmrindex.html.

COMMODITY: GLASS

Remaining relatively unchanged over the past year, the amount of glass collected for recycling fell from 10,497 tons in FY04 to 10,406 tons in FY05. Nearly 90 percent of the glass collected came from residential programs – both curbside and drop-off.

The slight change in the amount collected can be directly correlated to the reduction in the number of counties reporting glass recycling, dropping from 33 in FY04 to 31 in FY05. This is most likely because not enough material was collected for the county to market and earn fair market value.

In addition, the revenue earned on recycled glass fell slightly for both clear and brown. As noted in chart 3.4, markets for green glass continue to struggle, ranging from no revenue earned to costing counties to recycle. Counties with a large volume of green glass are able to generate limited revenue.

According to *Waste Age* – “Profiles in Garbage” (December 2005), most of the bottles produced in the United States are clear and brown. The remainder are green and a small amount are blue or another

color. Seventy-five percent of the glass containers produced in the United States were beverage with more than half being produced as beer bottles. The rest were food containers. More than 500,000 tons of green glass containers, mostly used for beer and wine, were imported.

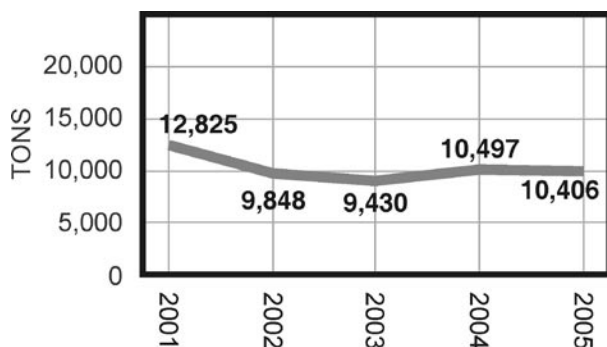
This highlights that there are potentially fewer domestic markets for green glass, since most of it comes from overseas. This results in a lesser value than clear or brown because – as noted previously – it is produced primarily in the United States.

Glass collected in South Carolina for recycling is sent to two regional processors – Strategic Materials in Georgia and Container Recycling Group in North Carolina.

Energy prices are driving glass plants to use more cullet – which is good for market demand – rather than natural resources to make glass.

DEFINITION: Glass is defined as containers including bottles and jars for drinks, food, cosmetics and other products. When recycled, container glass usually is separated into colors for conversion into new containers, construction materials or fiberglass insulation. Recycled glass that is crushed also is identified as cullet. This category does not include glass from windows, plates and drinking glasses.

CHART 3.2: Glass Recycling Figures by Year

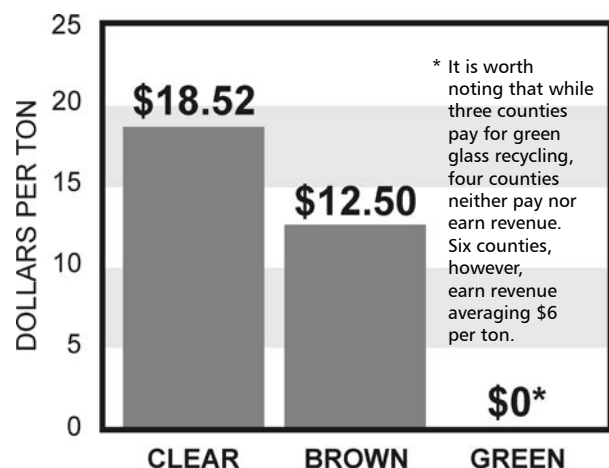


NOTE: All three colors are combined for the total amount.

CHART 3.3: Total Glass Recycled in Tons

	FY05	FY04	+/-
Brown	2,570	2,574	-4
Clear	2,877	3,081	-204
Green	2,713	2,661	+52
Mixed	2,246	2,181	+65
TOTAL	10,406	10,497	-91

CHART 3.4: Average Glass Prices by Type



NOTE: Between 13 and 14 counties reported market prices.

COMMODITY: **METAL**

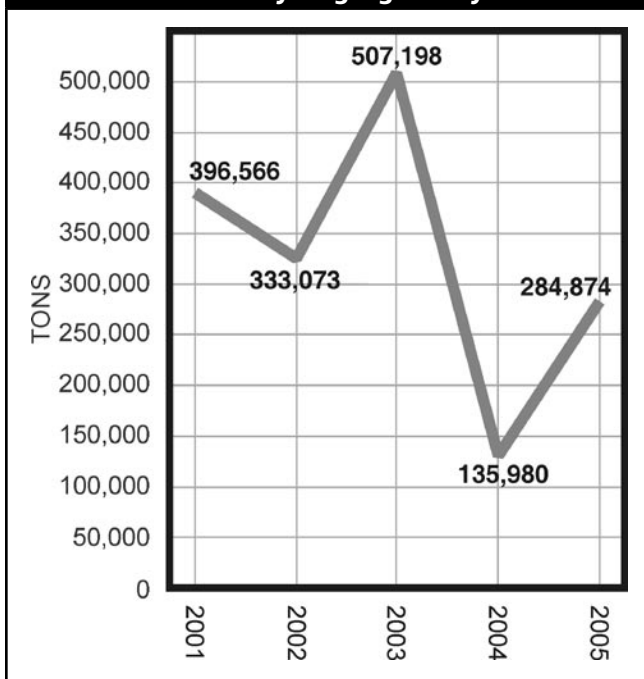
While the number of counties collecting metal for recycling remained the same (45), the amount of material recycled in FY05 climbed 109 percent to 284,874 tons. The increase results primarily from efforts by the counties to solicit recycling information from commercial, institutional and industrial (packaging only) entities.

The types of metals that are considered MSW and can be counted towards the recycling rate include aluminum and steel cans, scrap metal, strapping as well as aerosol cans and aluminum foil and pans. On the other hand, metal from construction and demolition debris activities, automobiles and industrial processing are not counted towards the measured MSW rate but are included in the state's total recycling effort.

CHART 3.5: Total Metal Recycled in Tons

	FY05	FY04	+/-
Aluminum	49,250	8,626	+40,624
Steel	3,987	11,937	-7,950
Non-ferrous	3,899	6,084	-2,185
Ferrous	130,559	66,337	+64,222
Other/Mixed Metal	97,179	42,996	+54,183
TOTAL	284,874	135,980	+148,894

CHART 3.6: Metal Recycling Figures by Year

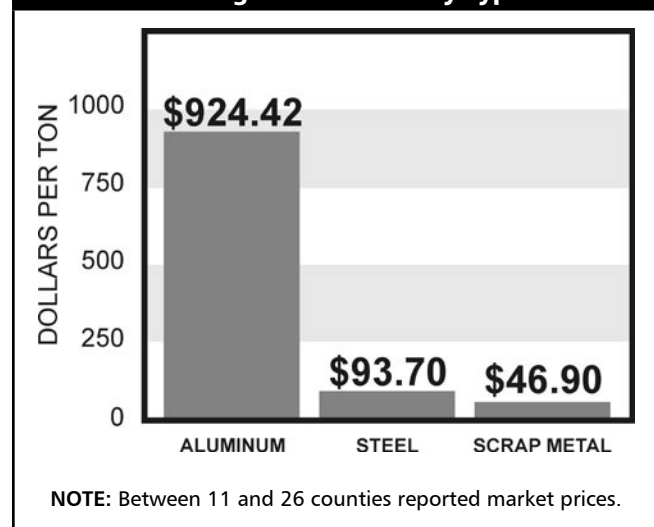


FY05 may not have been the best year for ferrous metal (the title for best ever may always remain with FY04) but it probably rates a strong second as prices for most of the year remained well above historical averages. The demand for scrap remained firm throughout the year and price increases and decreases were predominantly driven by changes in supply. Interest rate hikes, rising energy prices and disruption to shipping channels in the Gulf Coast did not derail growth in the steel sector or even the domestic economy as a whole.

Steel is a versatile commodity that plays a major part in everyday life – it is used in applications ranging from food cans and household containers to automobiles and office buildings. For many years, steel has been one of the most commonly recycled materials in the United States and the world. The steel industry needs scrap to produce new steel, which ensures that all steel products contain from 25 percent to 100 percent recycled content.

DEFINITIONS: **Ferrous metal** is magnetic and is derived from iron or steel; products made from ferrous metal include appliances, furniture, containers and packaging like steel drums and barrels. **Non-ferrous metal** is non-magnetic metal such as aluminum, lead and copper. Products made from non-ferrous metal include containers, packaging, furniture, appliances, electronics and aluminum foil.

CHART 3.7: Average Metal Prices by Type



COMMODITY: **PAPER**

Paper recycling fell nearly 14 percent from 460,477 tons in FY04 to 397,751 tons in FY05. The decline can be directly attributed to a couple of factors. First, one large industry – that recycled much of its paper waste in FY04 – closed the same year.

In addition, many counties reported a smaller number of businesses providing them with information on their recycling efforts. Unfortunately, while counties are required to report, that is not the case for businesses. As a result, there is often little consistency in reporting from year to year due to staff changes at that business or varying interest levels.

In contrast, the residential category increased nearly 6,000 tons in FY05. While it is difficult to say with certainty the reason for the increase, there are a few likely scenarios. Some counties invite businesses to bring their recyclables to drop-off sites or extend recycling services to office buildings. In addition, local governments continue to target schools (a large generator of paper waste) while on their routes to pick up paper from the drop-off sites. But because some local governments pick up from residential, commercial and institutional entities on the same route, they cannot separate the numbers for reporting purposes. In other words, the residential category may contain recycling efforts from others in the community.

The value of cardboard and newspaper increased over last year while office paper and magazines saw a decrease in market prices based on the various grades

of paper. See chart 3.11 for FY05 specific pricing information.

DEFINITION: Paper refers to products and materials including newspaper, magazines, office paper, corrugated containers, bags and some paperboard packaging that can be recycled into new paper products. Cardboard was the No. 1 recycled item, followed by mixed paper and newspaper.

CHART 3.9: Total Paper Recycled in Tons

	FY05	FY04	+/-
Cardboard	219,654	317,745	-98,091
Magazines	5,588	4,837	+751
Newspaper/Inserts	63,595	62,880	+715
Office Paper	28,508	16,680	+11,828
Paperboard	3,726	0	+3,726
Phone Books	453	639	-186
Other/ Mixed Paper	76,227	57,696	+18,531
TOTAL	397,751	460,477	-62,726

CHART 3.10: Paper Recycling Figures by Year

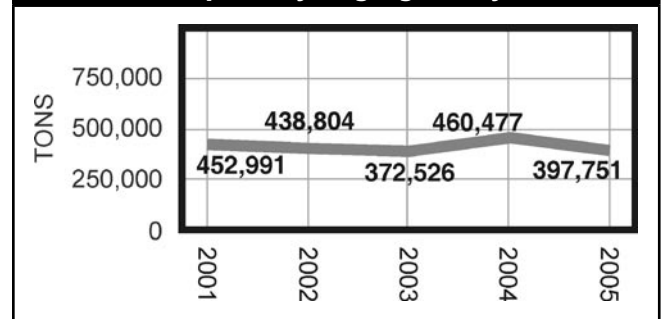


CHART 3.8: Types of Paper Recycled

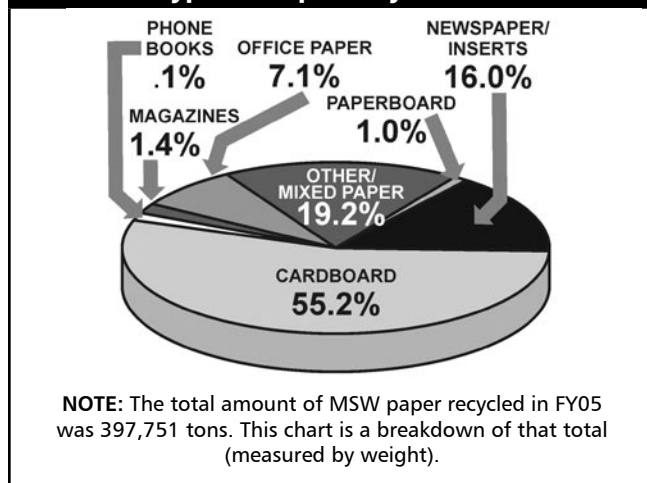
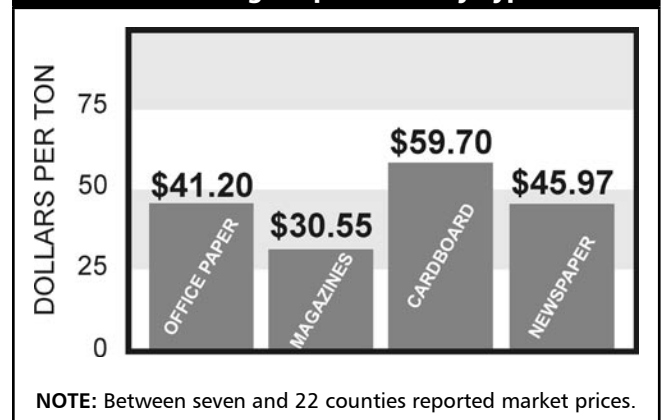




CHART 3.11: Average Paper Prices by Type



COMMODITY: **PLASTIC**

The amount of plastic collected for recycling increased from 16,020 tons in FY04 to 20,725 tons in FY05 – a 29 percent increase. In addition, the number of counties collecting plastic (primarily  and ) also increased from 38 to 40. Despite the overall increase, the residential category continued a downward trend, dropping 600 tons (nearly 10 percent) from the year before.

Why the decline in the residential category?

Several reasons include the lack of participation by residents in local programs and perhaps the lack of understanding of what plastic can be recycled. It is not because there is not infrastructure in place – 39 of the state's 46 counties accept plastic. In addition, it is not because plastic is not available. Beverage sales are dominated by plastic (at the expense of aluminum and glass). There are more and more plastic containers available for recycling each year, but the national recycling rate for these containers has dropped every year (except two) since 1994 – according to the American Beverage Association.

Plastic recycling frequently faces more obstacles than traditional commodities. Plastic simply doesn't have the market value compared to other commodities particularly aluminum as well as clear and brown glass. As any recycling coordinator knows, the weight – or lack thereof – results in having to collect more

plastic to generate marketable quantities. Also, the convenience of plastic beverage containers gives consumers the opportunity to take the product anywhere, including places that may not have convenient recycling opportunities.

For both PET and HDPE, demand continues to grow for bottles and far exceeds supply. The damage to HDPE processing capacity by several hurricanes put further pressure on shortages of raw material for recycled markets.



DEFINITION: Plastic refers to containers and packaging made from various resins ( to ) but does not include plastic from automobiles and construction products.








CHART 3.12: Total Plastic Recycled in Tons				
—	TYPE	FY05	FY04	+/-
	PET	2,334	2,201	+133
	HDPE	6,399	5,906	+493
—	PET / HDPE (commingled)	2,664	1,115	+1,549
	V or PVC	188	424	-236
	LDPE	1,425	1,390	+35
	PP	29	1,452	-1,423
	PS	9	455	-446
	Other/ Mixed Plastic	7,677	3,077	+4,600
	TOTAL	20,725	16,020	+4,705

CHART 3.13: Plastic Recycling Figures by Year

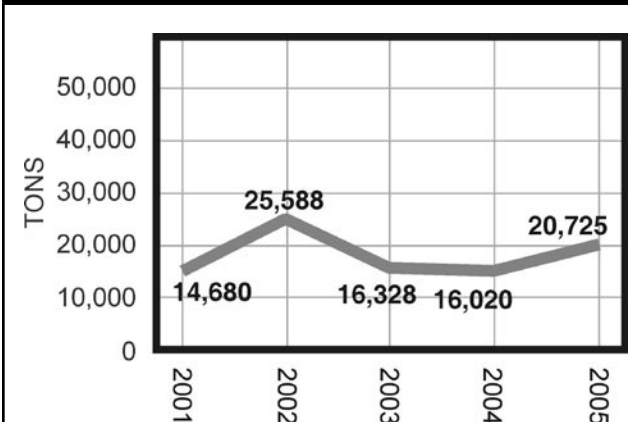
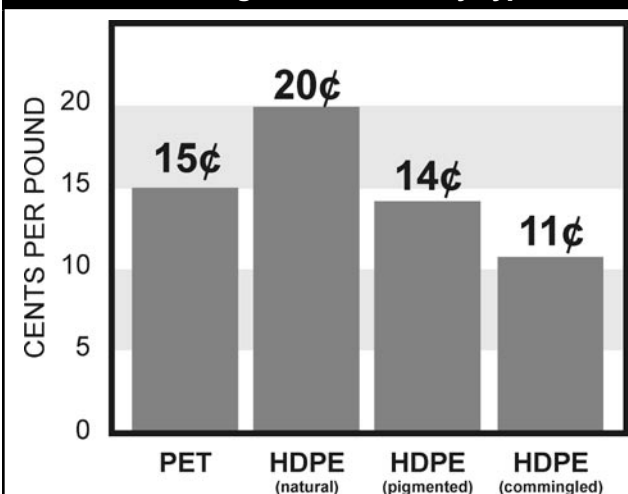


CHART 3.14: Average Plastic Prices by Type



NOTE: Between five and 12 counties reported market prices.

COMMODITIES: **BANNED & MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS**

BANNED ITEMS are those that cannot be disposed of in South Carolina's MSW landfills by law. These include lead-acid batteries, tires, used motor oil, appliances (also known as white goods) and yard trimmings. For the first time, used motor oil that was generated and recycled by do-it-yourselfers (DIYers) is included in the MSW recycling rate. See page 17 for a summary of the state's successful used oil program.

While banned items usually are not collected in curbside programs, most can be taken to county drop-off centers for recycling or to retailers when new products are purchased. Chart 3.15 shows a breakdown of the tonnages recycled for each commodity in FY04 and FY05 for comparison.

With the exception of yard trimmings, there are advance recycling fees associated with banned materials. When consumers buy motor oil, new tires, refrigerators (or other large appliances) and lead-acid batteries, they pay a small fee that is set aside in a Solid Waste Trust Fund to help pay for recycling programs across the state. These fees have helped develop and maintain curbside and drop-off collection programs located throughout the state as well as outreach and education efforts.



CHART 3.15: Total Banned Items Recycled in Tons

COMMODITY	FY05	FY04	+/-
DIY Used Motor Oil	4,127	0	+4,127
Lead-acid Batteries	10,428	7,463	+2,965
Tires	62,736	27,322	+35,414
White Goods (appliances)	69,687	56,098	+13,589
Yard Trimmings	292,239	189,562	+102,677
TOTAL	439,217	280,445	+158,772

There was a 57 percent increase in banned items recycled in FY05. This can be attributed – in part – to the collection of data from tire processors in South Carolina, providing a more accurate picture of recycling activities in the state.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS are other materials that have been recycled. Generally, they do not fall under any other category in the annual report. These are items that counties recycle based upon local and sometimes unique markets. And while it is difficult to offer some comparison, it is worth noting that local and statewide efforts to increase recycling of certain materials have been extremely successful, with more than triple-digit tonnage increases in cooking oil, consumer electronics, used oil filters and wood. See Chart 3.16 for more information.

CHART 3.16: Total Miscellaneous Items Recycled in Tons

COMMODITY	FY05	FY04	+/-
Antifreeze	360	1,516	-1,156
Consumer Electronics	728	379	+349
Cooking Oil	7,804	4,746	+3,058
Fluorescent Tubes	1,172	2,761	-1,589
Food Scraps (post-consumer only)	405	946	-541
Household Hazardous Materials	929	999	-70
Paint	198	172	+26
Rechargeable Batteries	219	0	+219
Textiles	6,876	10,744	-3,868
Used Oil Filters (if not included as scrap metal)	3,650	948	+2,702
Wood Packaging	37,482	38,519	-1,037
Other Wood	6,745	603	+6,142
Other Misc.	2,557	164	+2,393
TOTAL	69,125	62,497	+6,628

COMMODITY: **USED MOTOR OIL**

South Carolina has one of the nation's best and most comprehensive recycling programs targeting do-it-yourself oil changers (DIYers).

What began in the early 1990s to conserve resources and to stop illegal dumping of used motor oil, has grown into a one-stop program that also accepts motor oil bottles, filters and oil/gasoline mixtures from DIYers as well as used motor oil from small farming operations.

The program, which is primarily funded by DHEC through the Used Oil Trust Fund, also has grown to about 800 collection sites throughout the state. In addition, the program serves as a model of how convenience and participation go hand in hand. Part of this growth and subsequent success can be attributed to retail outlets, quick lubes and auto parts stores that accept used motor oil from DIYers.

Consider the numbers. DIYers recycled 1,164,835 gallons of used motor oil in calendar year 2004. For the sixth consecutive year, more than 1 million gallons of used motor oil was recycled. Since 1990, DIYers have recycled more than 11 million gallons of used motor oil. For this report, used motor oil generated and recycled by DIYers is counted as part of the state's MSW recycling rate.

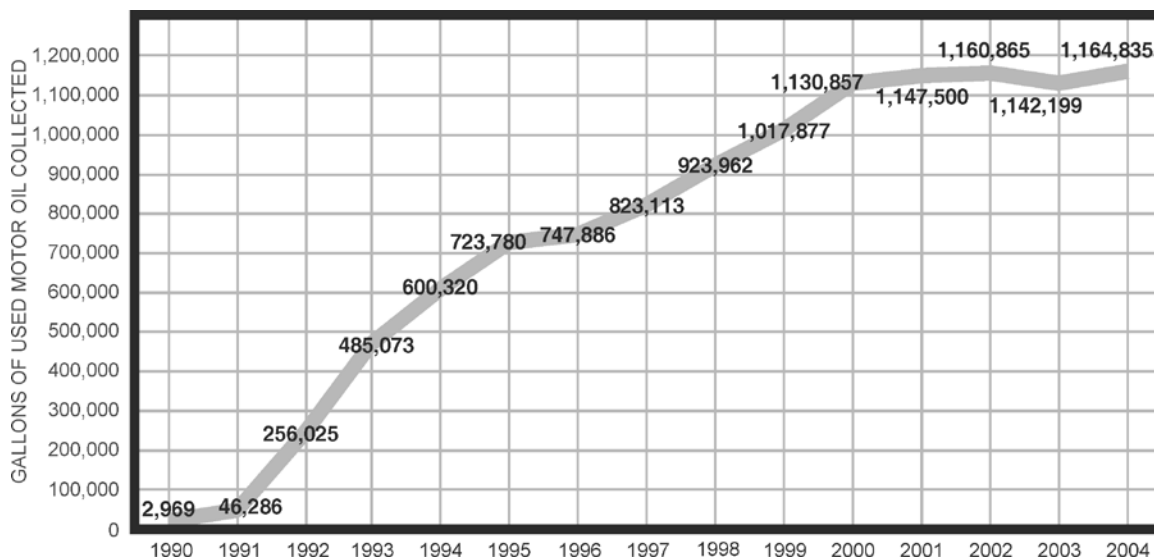
Each county has sites to collect used motor oil. Most of the counties also collect and recycle used oil filters and used oil bottles from DIYers. The Office collects the amount of used oil filters and used oil bottles recycled, but counties often add filters to their metal recycling and bottles to their plastic recycling totals.

The Office encourages counties to establish farmer oil collection tanks as well as oil/gasoline mixture tanks. Farmer oil collection tanks are designed to accept the larger quantities of oil that farmers generate. Since the program began in 1998, 28 farmer oil tanks have been set up in 25 counties. Oil/gasoline mixture tanks are designed to accept used motor oil, gasoline and oil/gasoline mixtures. Thirty oil/gasoline mixture collection sites have been established in 26 counties.

Overall, there are few barriers to the recycling of used motor oil, used oil filters and used oil bottles. Markets are not an issue. Bottles, if properly drained, can be recycled with other plastic. Local scrap dealers and steel mills accept drained/crushed used oil filters.

While the overall used motor oil recycling program continues to be successful, the Office's goal is to have at least one farmer oil collection tank and one oil/gasoline mixture tank in each county as well as have each county collect used oil filters and bottles.

CHART 3.17: Used Motor Oil Collection Figures for Calendar Year 2004



NOTE: Used motor oil recycling sites are required by law to be registered with the state. Collection figures were taken from reports compiled and provided by Santee Cooper and DHEC's Office of Solid Waste Compliance. Figures for calendar year 2005 were not available when this document was printed.



RECYCLING DATA FOR STATE AGENCIES & COLLEGES/UNIVERSITIES

Waste reduction, recycling and buying recycled are important waste management choices that can conserve natural resources, save energy and landfill space, and protect the environment. Every community, business, organization, school and person has the opportunity each day to make choices that may have long-term consequences.

State agencies as well as colleges and universities not only have the same opportunity, but also are in a unique position to take a leadership role and set an example for others.

The S.C. Solid Waste Management and Policy Act of 1991 (Act) was amended in October 2000 to require state agencies as well as publicly-funded colleges and universities to measure waste reduction, recycling and buying recycled activities and report those activities to the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC).

The Act also requires DHEC to compile data from these reports into one comprehensive report that must be submitted to the Governor and General Assembly by November 1 each year. DHEC's Office of Solid Waste Reduction and Recycling is responsible for compiling individual reports and producing the "State Agencies/Colleges and Universities Waste Reduction, Recycling and Buy Recycled Annual Report."

In fiscal year 2005 (FY05 - July 1, 2004 through June 30, 2005), state agencies, colleges and universities recycled 17,871 tons of materials. Of that amount, 13,509 tons were municipal solid waste (MSW) and

as such is counted towards the state's measured recycling rate. This is the first time that the recycling efforts of state agencies, colleges and universities have been included in the state's recycling rate.

The remaining 4,362 tons of materials recycled that was not MSW can be counted as part of the state's total recycling efforts. These materials include automobiles, used oil from fleet operations and construction and demolition debris.

It is important to note that several state agencies – led by DHEC – have developed a S.C. Resource Conservation Challenge. This Challenge provides a much-needed opportunity for government-supported entities to lead by example.

The Challenge asks all government-supported entities to adopt a resource conservation ethic. This ethic includes finding new and improved ways to operate more efficiently, consume less energy, create less waste, purchase more wisely and use more products made with recycled materials and/or that are recyclable.

One key project of the Challenge was assisting in the securing of a state-term contract for state-supported institutions to recycle electronics. Other projects include promoting fluorescent lamp recycling, leasing of computers and conserving energy. One new project is an effort to improve the state's buying recycled efforts. The Challenge offers an annual workshop to network and share success stories. For more information on the S.C. Resource Conservation Challenge, visit www.scdhec.gov/lwm/rcc.

MORE TO KNOW: In addition to the 17,871 tons of material recycled by state agencies, colleges and universities, Santee Cooper reported recycling 672,635 tons of fly ash. This material is generated from their operations in Berkeley, Georgetown and Horry counties and used in concrete, cement, asphalt, roadbase stabilization as well as other applications.

RECYCLING DATA: **STATE AGENCIES**

Fifty-one state agencies reported recycling 10,189 tons of material. Of that amount, the No. 1 item recycled was ferrous metals, followed by office paper. In addition, the top-ranked waste reduction effort for state agencies was using e-mail for routine communication, with 86 percent of respondents using this practice, followed by 80 percent making two-sided copies to reduce waste.

When it comes to buying recycled content products, 25 respondents reported spending an average of 19 percent of their total dollar expenditures on materials and supplies for recycled content products – the No. 1 item being copy paper.

S.C. State Agencies Reporting for FY05

- Administrative Law Court
- Attorney General
- Budget and Control Board
 - General Services Division
 - Materials Management Office
 - Office of Internal Operations
 - Office of Local Government
 - Office of State Budget
 - Retirement Systems
 - State Data Center – CIO
- Commission for the Blind
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services
- Department of Archives and History
- Department of Commerce
- Department of Consumer Affairs
- Department of Corrections
- Department of Disabilities and Special Needs
- Department of Education
- Department of Health and Environmental Control
- Department of Health and Human Services
- Department of Insurance
- Department of Juvenile Justice
- Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation
- Department of Mental Health
- Department of Natural Resources
- Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services
- Department of Public Safety
- Department of Revenue
- Department of Social Services
- Department of Transportation
- Employment Security Commission
- Human Affairs Commission
- Indigent Defense
- Judicial Department
- Legislative Audit Council
- Legislative Printing, Information and Technology Systems
- Office of the Adjutant General
- Office of the State Auditor
- Patriots Point Authority
- Santee Cooper
- S.C. Confederate Relic Room
- S.C. Education Television
- S.C. Higher Education Tuition Grants Commission
- S.C. Law Enforcement Division
- S.C. Vocational Rehabilitation Department
- State Accident Fund
- State Ethics Commission
- State Library
- State Museum
- State Ports Authority
- State Treasurer's Office

CHART 4.1: Commodities Recycled in Tons

COMMODITIES RECYCLED		STATE TOTAL
PAPER	Magazines	18.47
	Office paper	1,276.81
	Newspaper and inserts	9.81
	Corrugated cardboard	1,053.24
	Phone books	72.24
	Paperboard	—
	Other/mixed paper	298.89
PLASTIC (Bottles)	#1 PET	0.60
	#2 HDPE	5.06
	#3 Vinyl	0.08
	Other mixed/plastic bottles	1.07
PLASTIC (Film)	#2 HDPE	—
	#4 LDPE	—
	Other/mixed plastic film	0.10
METAL	Aluminium (cans, foil)	169.08
	Steel cans	174.22
	Other ferrous metals	3,739.12
	White goods	192.60
	Other/mixed metal	650.62
GLASS (Containers & Packaging)	Brown	—
	Clear	0.01
	Green	—
	Other/mixed glass	—
WOOD	Pallets	107.54
	Furniture and cabinets	0.99
	Other/mixed wood	155.00
YARD TRIMMINGS/FOOD SCRAPS	Grass clippings	0.00
	Food scraps	—
OTHER MATERIALS	Rechargeable batteries	9.82
	Antifreeze	24.77
	Consumer electronics	109.03
	Cooking oil	—
	Fluorescent bulbs	7.14
	Lead-acid batteries	119.75
	Paint (oil or latex)	4.39
	Tires	418.81
	Toner cartridges	15.34
	Used oil filters	154.69
Other*		1,399.22
TOTAL		10,188.51

* Other includes automobiles, used motor oil and construction and demolition debris.

RECYCLING DATA: COLLEGES/UNIVERSITIES

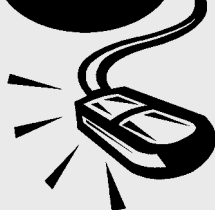
Twenty-five colleges and universities reported recycling 7,682 tons of material. Of that amount, the No. 1 item recycled was construction and demolition debris followed by office paper. In addition, the top-ranked waste reduction effort for colleges and universities was using e-mail for routine communication, with 91 percent of respondents using this practice, followed by 83 percent reusing boxes to reduce waste.

When it comes to buying recycled content products, 12 respondents reported spending an average of 11 percent of their total dollar expenditures on materials and supplies for recycled content products – the No. 1 item being copy paper.

S.C. Colleges & Universities Reporting for FY05

- | | |
|---|--|
| ■ Aiken Technical College | ■ Northeastern Technical College |
| ■ Bob Jones University | ■ Orangeburg-Calhoun Technical College |
| ■ The Citadel | ■ Piedmont Technical College |
| ■ Clemson University | ■ Technical College of the Lowcountry |
| ■ Coastal Carolina University | ■ Trident Technical College |
| ■ Coker College | ■ University of South Carolina (USC) |
| ■ College of Charleston | ■ USC – Aiken |
| ■ Florence-Darlington Technical College | ■ USC – Sumter |
| ■ Francis Marion University | ■ USC – Upstate |
| ■ Greenville Technical College | ■ Williamsburg Technical College |
| ■ Lander University | ■ Winthrop University |
| ■ Midlands Technical College | ■ York Technical College |
| ■ Medical University of South Carolina | |

**LEARN
MORE**



"The State Agencies/Colleges and Universities Waste Reduction, Recycling and Buying Recycled Reports" for FY02 through FY04 are available at www.scdhec.gov/recycle/html/pubs.html.

CHART 4.2: Commodities Recycled in Tons

COMMODITIES RECYCLED		STATE TOTAL
PAPER	Magazines	16.35
	Office paper	1,306.21
	Newspaper and inserts	33.98
	Corrugated cardboard	873.27
	Phone books	13.97
	Paperboard	1.10
	Other/mixed paper	1,266.04
PLASTIC (Bottles)	#1 PET	29.02
	#2 HDPE	20.97
	#3 Vinyl	—
	Other mixed/plastic bottles	34.37
PLASTIC (Film)	#2 HDPE	—
	#4 LDPE	—
	Other/mixed plastic film	4.06
METAL	Aluminum (cans, foil)	20.39
	Steel cans	0.98
	Other ferrous metals	247.89
	White goods	10.70
	Other/mixed metal	168.93
GLASS (Containers & Packaging)	Brown	9.90
	Clear	9.90
	Green	9.90
	Other/mixed glass	1.27
WOOD	Pallets	85.27
	Furniture and cabinets	2.81
	Other/mixed wood	48.37
YARD TRIMMINGS/FOOD SCRAPS	Grass clippings	140.88
	Food scraps	4.00
OTHER MATERIALS	Rechargeable batteries	1.32
	Antifreeze	1.46
	Consumer electronics	264.75
	Cooking oil	43.85
	Fluorescent bulbs	27.95
	Lead-acid batteries	8.66
	Paint (oil or latex)	1.97
	Tires	5.10
	Toner cartridges	2.27
	Used oil filters	1.75
	Other*	2,961.98
TOTAL		7,681.58

* Other includes automobiles, used motor oil and construction and demolition debris.



THE STATE & COUNTIES AT A GLANCE

South Carolina's municipal solid waste (MSW) recycling rate as well as the total amount of MSW recycled increased from fiscal year 2004 (FY04) to FY05. In South Carolina, only MSW is used to measure the state's recycling efforts. (See definition on page 5.)

The state's recycling rate in FY05 was 26.2 percent – an increase of 17 percent from the recycling rate of 22.4 percent in FY04. The total amount of MSW recycled increased 27 percent from 965,916 tons in FY04 to 1,222,098 tons in FY05. In addition, local government residential recycling programs (both curbside and drop-off) saw a 21 percent increase in tons of MSW recycled.

The S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) attributes the increases in the rate and tonnages to several factors. As discussed in the Overview, beginning on page 5, DHEC notes two significant activities that impacted the state's recycling efforts. The first of the two significant changes involved modifying the reporting packet that is used by county recycling coordinators to collect recycling data from outside sources (i.e. commercial, institutional/non-profit, industrial). These modifications simplified the reporting process to encourage better responses from area businesses, schools and others. As a result, there was an increase in the number of surveys received, thereby increasing the amount of material recycled.

Next, data was collected for the first time from various sources at the state level and was distributed to counties based on population. These additional recycling tonnages came from tire processors, composting facilities, the state's electronic waste contractor as well as state agencies and colleges/universities. In addition – another first – used motor oil generated and recycled by do-it-yourselfers was included in the measured MSW recycling rate. These new sources added 95,000 tons of MSW – never previously reported – to the state's effort.

All of the tonnages collected were reviewed by staff to ensure that the material reported was MSW.

CHART 5.1: S.C. MSW Recycling Rate

FY05	FY04	CHANGE
26.2%	22.4%	+17%

CHART 5.2: S.C. MSW Recycling Tonnages

FY05	TONS	+/- IN TONS FROM FY04	CHANGE
State Recycling Effort	1,222,098	+256,182	+27%
Residential Programs Only	397,728	+68,198	+21%

About this Section...

"Section 5: The State & Counties At A Glance" details state and county efforts to manage their solid waste through recycling and disposal. This section has been split into three parts.

The first part – **"State & County MSW Recycling & Disposal Rates"** (beginning on page 24) – profiles recycling and disposal activities, measured both in tons and pounds per person per day for each of the 46 counties as well as the state.

In the next part – **"State & County Recycling Data"** (beginning on page 26) – the amount of material collected for recycling by each county is provided, broken down by commodity and source. In addition, population data, the number of curbside and drop-off recycling programs as well as environmental equivalencies are provided.

Finally, the last part of this section – **"Full-cost Disclosure"** (beginning on page 50) – presents data on a county-by-county basis that details the cost of operating solid waste programs.

AT A GLANCE: **STATE & COUNTY MSW RECYCLING & DISPOSAL RATES**

All S.C. counties are required to provide MSW recycling data. They report recycling efforts for glass, metal, paper, plastic, banned and miscellaneous items. The data is categorized into residential, commercial, institutional/non-profit and industrial packaging/office based on the source of the material. Disposal data is reported annually to DHEC by permitted solid waste facilities.

In some cases, there is a gray area between the categories in that not all counties track them separately – especially if they pick up residential and school (institutional) or commercial recyclables on the same route. But more importantly, the total MSW recycling numbers are an accurate reflection of those specified materials diverted from the landfill.

In FY05, three counties – Abbeville, Marlboro and Oconee – met both the state’s recycling and disposal goals. Abbeville had a 37 percent recycling rate, Marlboro achieved a 41 percent recycling rate and Oconee had a 43 percent recycling rate, all exceeding the state’s goal of 35 percent. Also, Abbeville had a disposal rate of 3.3 pounds per person per day (p/p/d), Marlboro had a disposal rate of 2.3 p/p/d and Oconee had a disposal rate of 3.4 p/p/d, all meeting the disposal goal by disposing of less than 3.5 p/p/d.

In addition, Spartanburg County met the state’s recycling rate but not the disposal goal. An additional 18 counties met the state’s disposal goal, but not the recycling goal. See Chart 5.3 for a complete list of counties that met the recycling and/or disposal goals.

Chart 5.4 provides a county-by-county breakdown of MSW recycling, disposal and generation rates. Recycling data is listed by percentage rate (how it is measured statewide), tons and p/p/d by county. The total amount of MSW disposed of in a landfill, incinerated or exported is combined and listed in the disposed column. The MSW disposed of is listed in tons per county and by p/p/d. Generation is recycling + disposal and listed by p/p/d.

CHART 5.3: S.C. Counties That Met MSW Recycling & Waste Disposal Goals

COUNTY	MET RECYCLING GOAL	MET DISPOSAL GOAL
Abbeville	Yes	Yes
Allendale	—	Yes
Calhoun	—	Yes
Chester	—	Yes
Chesterfield	—	Yes
Clarendon	—	Yes
Colleton	—	Yes
Edgefield	—	Yes
Kershaw	—	Yes
Lancaster	—	Yes
Laurens	—	Yes
Lee	—	Yes
Lexington	—	Yes
Marion	—	Yes
Marlboro	Yes	Yes
McCormick	—	Yes
Oconee	Yes	Yes
Pickens	—	Yes
Saluda	—	Yes
Spartanburg	Yes	—
Sumter	—	Yes
Williamsburg	—	Yes



For the most current listing of local government recycling programs, visit www.scdhec.gov/recycle/html/counties.html.

CHART 5.4: State & County MSW Recycling, Disposal & Generation Rates

COUNTY	POPULATION	RECYCLING RATE (PERCENT)	RECYCLED (P/P/D)	DISPOSED (P/P/D)	GENERATION (P/P/D)	RECYCLED (TONS)	DISPOSED (TONS)
Abbeville	26,308	37.4	1.9	3.3	5.2	9,385	15,697
Aiken	148,960	21.9	1.2	4.0	5.2	30,859	109,888
Allendale	11,061	26.8	1.0	2.9	3.9	2,120	5,790
Anderson	173,550	31.9	2.0	4.3	6.3	63,453	135,757
Bamberg	15,952	4.3	0.1	3.8	3.9	495	10,997
Barnwell	23,404	11.3	0.5	4.1	4.6	2,246	17,572
Beaufort	135,725	23.3	1.7	5.8	7.5	43,590	143,300
Berkeley	149,668	32.4	1.8	3.9	5.7	50,471	105,257
Calhoun	15,287	6.3	0.2	2.9	3.1	550	8,138
Charleston	326,762	32.7	2.4	4.9	7.3	142,359	293,073
Cherokee	53,782	24.8	1.6	4.7	6.3	15,336	46,442
Chester	33,563	6.8	0.2	3.1	3.3	1,388	19,014
Chesterfield	43,289	8.7	0.2	1.9	2.1	1,448	15,223
Clarendon	33,157	30.0	0.5	1.2	1.7	3,094	7,222
Colleton	39,595	7.5	0.2	2.8	3.0	1,651	20,250
Darlington	67,577	17.4	0.8	3.9	4.7	10,214	48,324
Dillon	31,289	3.6	0.2	5.4	5.6	1,165	30,831
Dorchester	107,004	17.7	0.9	4.2	5.1	17,615	82,106
Edgefield	24,794	14.7	0.5	2.9	3.4	2,238	12,995
Fairfield	24,142	6.6	0.3	4.9	5.2	1,520	21,576
Florence	129,679	12.9	0.8	5.3	6.1	18,708	126,607
Georgetown	59,790	20.1	1.0	4.2	5.2	11,424	45,435
Greenville	401,174	30.1	2.8	6.3	9.1	200,031	464,497
Greenwood	67,519	13.6	0.9	5.9	6.8	11,311	72,125
Hampton	21,301	17.4	1.0	4.5	5.5	3,703	17,572
Horry	217,608	29.3	2.3	5.6	7.9	92,551	222,847
Jasper	21,193	19.5	1.3	5.3	6.6	4,993	20,666
Kershaw	55,491	24.2	1.1	3.3	4.4	10,737	33,557
Lancaster	63,135	23.2	0.8	2.7	3.5	9,395	31,143
Laurens	70,218	8.6	0.3	3.3	3.6	3,984	42,283
Lee	20,500	12.0	0.4	3.2	3.6	1,634	11,976
Lexington	231,057	14.8	0.6	3.5	4.1	25,886	148,752
Marion	35,086	9.8	0.2	1.9	2.1	1,352	12,400
Marlboro	28,147	41.0	1.5	2.3	3.8	8,078	11,604
McCormick	10,133	17.6	0.5	2.2	2.7	888	4,161
Newberry	37,209	24.9	2.0	6.3	8.3	14,096	42,503
Oconee	69,057	43.0	2.6	3.4	6.0	32,486	43,000
Orangeburg	90,779	24.9	1.6	4.8	6.4	26,397	79,501
Pickens	112,475	29.8	1.0	2.4	3.4	20,618	48,536
Richland	334,609	17.0	1.0	5.1	6.1	63,701	310,801
Saluda	18,870	11.9	0.4	2.9	3.3	1,335	9,896
Spartanburg	264,230	42.5	3.8	5.2	9.0	184,010	249,005
Sumter	105,943	19.3	0.8	3.3	4.1	15,250	63,836
Union	28,862	9.0	0.4	3.8	4.2	1,988	20,169
Williamsburg	35,372	14.7	0.5	3.0	3.5	3,350	19,498
York	183,762	26.8	1.6	4.3	5.9	52,996	144,857
STATE TOTAL	4,198,068	26.2	1.6	4.5	6.1	1,222,098	3,446,675

AT A GLANCE: **STATE & COUNTY RECYCLING DATA**

Counties are required to complete a progress report every FY, detailing any recycling activities, by commodity, that take place in their county, whether by a local government, college/university, school, business or other recycling program. The numbers reported, as previously stated in the Overview (see page 5), fall into one of four categories; residential, commercial, institutional/nonprofit or industrial packaging/office. In addition, the number of drop-off and curbside recycling programs came from county progress reports and DHEC's County Recycling Programs Web page – www.scdhec.gov/recycle/html/counties.html.

Tracking South Carolina's recycling efforts is important for several reasons. Recycling reduces the need to build landfills and incinerators. Recycling conserves natural resources as well as energy. Recycling reduces pollution caused by the extraction and processing of virgin materials and the manufacturing of products using virgin materials. In addition, recycling reduces greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

GHGs are emitted at nearly every stage of a product's life cycle – including the management of solid waste – and contribute to global climate change. How solid

waste is managed can have a substantial impact on GHG emissions. Practices such as waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in GHG emissions.

South Carolina recycled 1,222,098 tons of MSW in FY05. Those tonnages came from glass, metal, paper, plastic as well as banned and miscellaneous items that were recycled. See Chart 5.5 for a breakdown of commodities and the amount recycled for the state.

The following pages highlight each individual county's reported efforts, broken down by type of material recycled, origin as well as population data and the number of drop-off and curbside recycling programs.

In partnership with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's WasteWise program, DHEC's Office of Solid Waste Reduction and Recycling (Office) also has provided environmental equivalencies for each county based on their FY05 progress reports. These equivalencies put the environmental impact of recycling in perspective. Select equivalencies are provided below for the state and on the following pages for each county.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Population: **4,198,068**

Number of Drop-off Recycling Centers: **609**

Number of Curbside Recycling Programs: **127**

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. South Carolina recycled 1,222,098 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 571,433 households for one year; growing 114,140,137 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 507,000,607 gallons of gasoline.

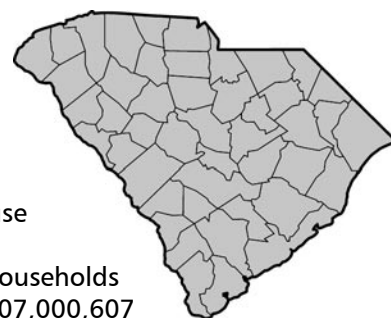


CHART 5.5: Statewide MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	9,316.42	453.99	30.18	605.90	10,406.49
Metal	35,174.36	149,514.00	6,764.01	93,421.48	284,873.85
Paper	91,621.62	209,336.47	14,914.52	81,878.06	397,750.67
Plastic	5,539.89	6,306.64	214.76	8,663.90	20,725.19
Banned Items	252,006.84	134,936.53	27,278.80	24,994.98	439,217.15
Miscellaneous	4,068.89	16,573.36	2,069.31	46,413.33	69,124.89
TOTAL	397,728.02	517,120.99	51,271.58	255,977.65	1,222,098.24

ABBEVILLE COUNTY

Population: 26,308

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 9

Curbside Recycling Programs: 0

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Abbeville County recycled 9,385 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 3,881 households for one year; growing 775,171 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 3,443,242 gallons of gasoline.

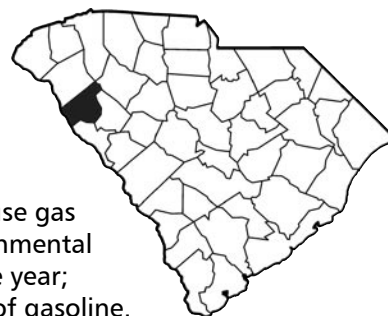


CHART 5.6: Abbeville County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	18.12	29.20	12.38	0.00	59.70
Paper	165.36	136.12	17.40	699.20	1,018.08
Plastic	37.00	37.50	0.21	0.00	74.71
Banned Items	397.03	113.03	4.16	0.00	514.22
Miscellaneous	2.80	26.62	3.89	7,685.32	7,718.63
TOTAL	620.31	342.47	38.04	8,384.52	9,385.34

AIKEN COUNTY

Population: 148,960

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 12

Curbside Recycling Programs: Municipalities of Aiken, Burnetttown, Jackson, New Ellenton, North Augusta and Wagener

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Aiken County recycled 30,859 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 20,847 households for one year; growing 4,164,017 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 18,496,203 gallons of gasoline.

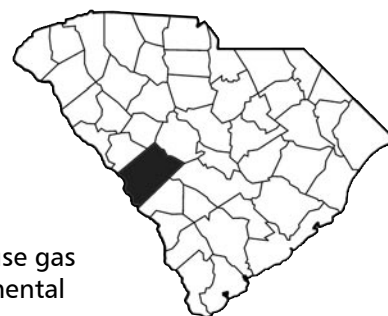


CHART 5.7: Aiken County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	115.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	115.51
Metal	2,736.30	2,531.17	50.23	9,225.98	14,543.68
Paper	5,621.26	5,171.78	144.75	1,486.14	12,423.93
Plastic	154.10	13.39	.14	1,017.00	1,184.63
Banned Items	756.12	664.86	6.37	257.25	1,684.60
Miscellaneous	0.00	577.74	281.13	47.89	906.76
TOTAL	9,383.29	8,958.94	482.62	12,034.26	30,859.11

ALLENDALE COUNTY

Population: 11,061

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 3

Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Allendale and Fairfax**

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Allendale County recycled 2,120 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 1,024 households for one year; growing 204,487 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 908,314 gallons of gasoline.

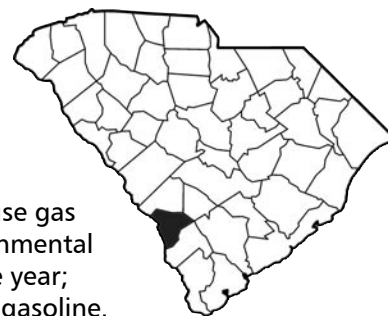


CHART 5.8: Allendale County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	99.00	353.40	35.89	0.00	488.29
Paper	11.70	0.00	47.78	0.00	59.48
Plastic	.90	64.30	.62	0.00	65.82
Banned Items	57.00	297.90	4.47	0.00	359.37
Miscellaneous	1.00	1,140.77	5.10	0.00	1,146.87
TOTAL	169.60	1,856.37	93.86	0.00	2,119.83

ANDERSON COUNTY

Population: 173,550

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 15

Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Belton, Honea Path, Pendleton and Williamston**

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Anderson County recycled 63,543 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 49,387 households for one year; growing 9,864,744 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 43,818,337 gallons of gasoline.

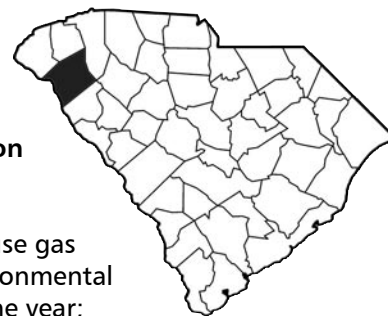


CHART 5.9: Anderson County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	146.54	5.13	0.00	0.00	151.67
Metal	3,029.67	41,511.55	58.87	55.25	44,655.34
Paper	2,020.39	3,340.57	341.07	34.50	5,736.53
Plastic	30.01	18.53	7.93	.80	57.27
Banned Items	2,254.40	6,181.62	8.70	0.00	8,444.72
Miscellaneous	1,518.67	2,849.78	39.00	0.00	4,407.45
TOTAL	8,999.68	53,907.18	455.57	90.55	63,542.98

BAMBERG COUNTY

Population: **15,952**

Drop-off Recycling Centers: **8**

Curbside Recycling Programs: **0**

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Bamberg County recycled 495 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 225 households for one year; growing 44,940 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 199,620 gallons of gasoline.

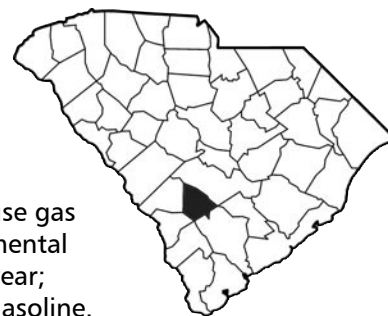


CHART 5.10: Bamberg County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	11.00	1.00	13.80	0.00	25.80
Paper	2.00	30.00	122.58	0.00	154.58
Plastic	0.00	0.00	.13	0.00	.13
Banned Items	238.00	68.00	4.16	0.00	310.16
Miscellaneous	1.00	2.00	1.36	0.00	4.36
TOTAL	252.00	101.00	142.03	0.00	495.03

BARNWELL COUNTY

Population: **23,404**

Drop-off Recycling Centers: **9**

Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Barnwell, Blackville, Snelling and Williston**

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Barnwell County recycled 2,246 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 1,160 households for one year; growing 231,658 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 1,029,055 gallons of gasoline.

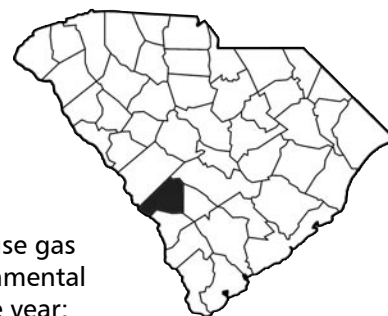


CHART 5.11: Barnwell County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00
Metal	368.00	0.00	15.90	1.00	384.90
Paper	203.00	592.00	25.87	395.00	1,215.87
Plastic	16.00	95.00	.17	82.00	193.17
Banned Items	80.28	177.84	4.16	0.00	262.28
Miscellaneous	33.47	2.36	49.00	75.43	160.26
TOTAL	730.75	867.20	95.10	553.43	2,246.48

BEAUFORT COUNTY

Population: 135,725

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 13

Curbside Recycling Program: City of Beaufort

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Beaufort County recycled 43,590 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 9,455 households for one year; growing 1,888,615 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 8,389,066 gallons of gasoline.

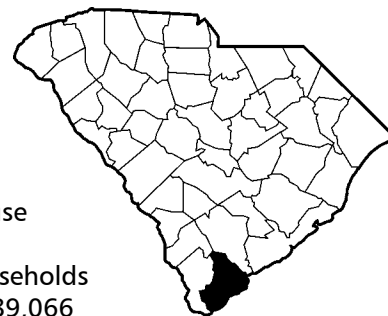


CHART 5.12: Beaufort County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	548.33	0.00	3.60	0.00	551.93
Metal	89.96	374.00	594.15	0.00	1,058.11
Paper	4,909.29	3,175.29	1,045.10	0.00	9,129.68
Plastic	169.79	23.00	.49	0.00	193.28
Banned Items	3,189.75	29,033.50	35.43	0.00	32,258.68
Miscellaneous	3.94	271.26	122.94	0.00	398.14
TOTAL	8,911.06	32,877.05	1,801.71	0.00	43,589.82

BERKELEY COUNTY

Population: 149,668

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 22

Curbside Recycling Program: Municipality of Sangaree (yard debris only)

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Berkeley County recycled 50,471 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 20,771 households for one year; growing 4,148,880 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 18,428,967 gallons of gasoline.

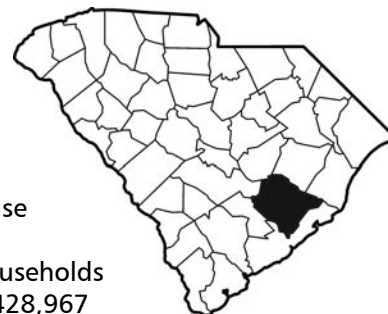


CHART 5.13: Berkeley County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	145.15	0.00	.11	1.00	146.26
Metal	35.42	6,763.89	36.88	3,663.56	10,499.75
Paper	1,033.30	7,326.53	71.31	1,004.83	9,435.97
Plastic	61.66	96.39	1.37	1,119.23	1,278.65
Banned Items	21,075.46	1,002.33	78.63	791.02	22,947.44
Miscellaneous	6.40	541.10	83.33	5,531.60	6,162.43
TOTAL	22,357.39	15,730.24	271.63	12,111.24	50,470.50

CALHOUN COUNTY

Population: **15,287**

Drop-off Recycling Centers: **10**

Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Cameron and St. Matthews**

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Calhoun County recycled 550 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 229 households for one year; growing 45,786 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 203,379 gallons of gasoline.

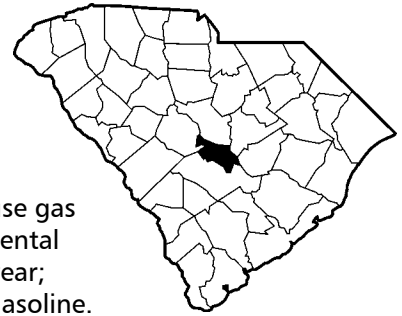


CHART 5.14: Calhoun County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	0.00	0.00	11.80	0.00	11.80
Paper	0.00	0.00	11.40	0.00	11.40
Plastic	0.00	0.00	.13	0.00	.13
Banned Items	453.47	66.00	4.16	0.00	523.63
Miscellaneous	1.20	0.00	1.48	0.00	2.68
TOTAL	454.67	66.00	23.97	0.00	549.64

CHARLESTON COUNTY

Population: **326,762**

Drop-off Recycling Centers: **43**

Curbside Recycling Programs: **Countywide service**

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Charleston County recycled 142,359 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 60,596 households for one year; growing 12,103,761 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 53,763,857 gallons of gasoline.

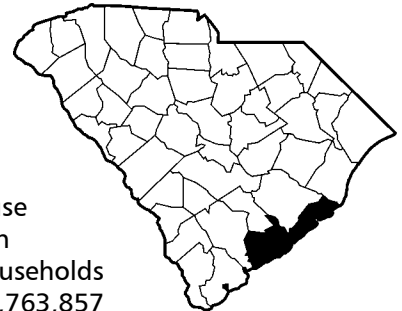


CHART 5.15: Charleston County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	1,653.34	401.00	8.96	0.00	2,063.30
Metal	1,633.97	29,972.52	2,459.31	236.20	34,302.00
Paper	10,422.17	23,778.56	4,371.83	246.29	38,818.85
Plastic	702.28	188.69	168.48	0.00	1,059.45
Banned Items	16,856.82	18,653.23	26,351.99	0.00	61,862.04
Miscellaneous	190.57	3,580.36	406.87	76.04	4,253.84
TOTAL	31,459.15	76,574.36	33,767.44	558.53	142,359.48

CHEROKEE COUNTY

Population: **53,782**

Drop-off Recycling Centers: **2**

Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Blacksburg and Gaffney**

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Cherokee County recycled 15,336 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 8,411 households for one year; growing 1,680,085 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 7,462,794 gallons of gasoline.

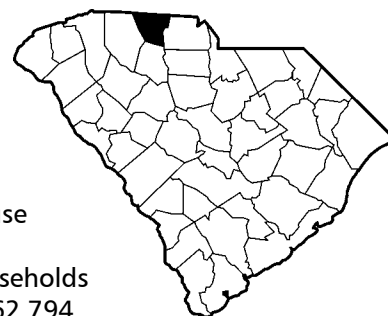


CHART 5.16: Cherokee County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	168.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	168.40
Metal	759.50	3,561.40	11.80	0.00	4,332.70
Paper	962.50	50.00	11.85	4,098.00	5,122.35
Plastic	56.80	0.00	.13	253.50	310.43
Banned Items	1,901.40	278.10	27.86	0.00	2,207.36
Miscellaneous	3.20	111.00	15.51	3,065.33	3,195.04
TOTAL	3,851.80	4,000.50	67.15	7,416.83	15,336.28

CHESTER COUNTY

Population: **33,563**

Drop-off Recycling Centers: **12**

Curbside Recycling Program: **City of Chester**

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Chester County recycled 1,388 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 633 households for one year; growing 126,453 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 561,693 gallons of gasoline.

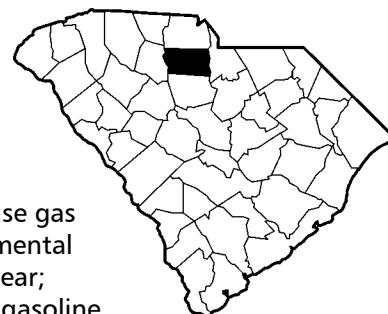


CHART 5.17: Chester County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

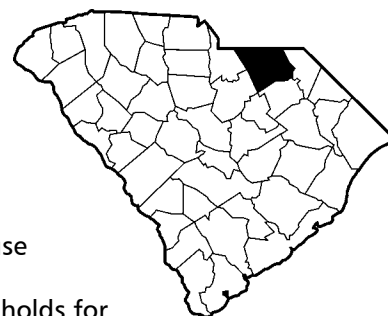
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	30.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.40
Metal	16.79	0.00	11.90	0.00	28.69
Paper	650.08	229.91	22.86	0.00	902.85
Plastic	32.27	0.00	.17	0.00	32.44
Banned Items	244.00	144.00	4.16	0.00	392.16
Miscellaneous	0.00	0.00	1.48	0.00	1.48
TOTAL	973.54	373.91	40.57	0.00	1,388.02

CHESTERFIELD COUNTY

Population: 43,289

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 7

Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Cheraw, Chesterfield, Jefferson, McBee, Mount Croghan, Pageland, Patrick and Ruby**



Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Chesterfield County recycled 1,448 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 791 households for one year; growing 158,043 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 702,012 gallons of gasoline.

CHART 5.18: Chesterfield County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

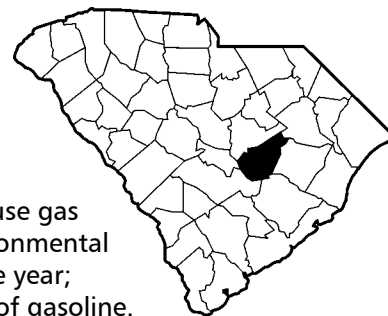
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	334.58	0.00	11.80	0.00	346.38
Paper	49.88	254.02	16.70	0.00	320.60
Plastic	3.35	0.00	.13	0.00	3.48
Banned Items	585.97	186.00	4.16	0.00	776.13
Miscellaneous	0.00	0.00	1.48	0.00	1.48
TOTAL	973.78	440.02	34.27	0.00	1,448.07

CLARENDON COUNTY

Population: 33,157

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 12

Curbside Recycling Programs: 0



Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Clarendon County recycled 3,094 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 1,439 households for one year; growing 287,410 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 1,276,651 gallons of gasoline.

CHART 5.19: Clarendon County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	72.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	72.00
Metal	1,046.44	1.38	38.41	0.00	1,086.23
Paper	139.72	5.00	61.58	0.00	206.30
Plastic	73.80	0.00	.13	0.00	73.93
Banned Items	1,464.50	142.00	42.05	0.00	1,648.55
Miscellaneous	1.80	0.00	5.04	0.00	6.84
TOTAL	2,798.26	148.38	147.21	0.00	3,093.85

COLLETON COUNTY

Population: **39,595**

Drop-off Recycling Centers: **13**

Curbside Recycling Program: **City of Walterboro**

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Colleton County recycled 1,651 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 1,112 households for one year; growing 222,162 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 986,826 gallons of gasoline.

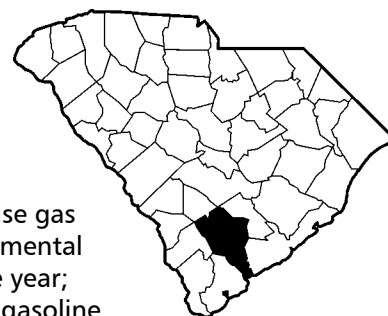


CHART 5.20: Colleton County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	776.59	0.00	11.80	0.00	788.39
Paper	197.56	145.00	11.85	0.00	354.41
Plastic	0.00	0.00	.13	0.00	.13
Banned Items	288.81	170.00	4.16	0.00	462.97
Miscellaneous	36.26	0.00	8.50	0.00	44.76
TOTAL	1,299.22	315.00	36.44	0.00	1,650.66

DARLINGTON COUNTY

Population: **67,577**

Drop-off Recycling Centers: **13**

Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Darlington, Hartsville and Lamar**

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Darlington County recycled 10,214 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 6,225 households for one year; growing 1,243,470 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 5,523,836 gallons of gasoline.

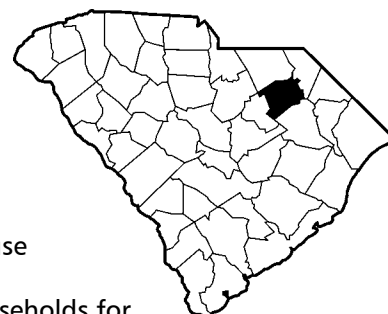


CHART 5.21: Darlington County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	266.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	266.00
Metal	3,082.00	0.00	11.80	270.00	3,363.80
Paper	1,001.00	3,689.00	22.4	115.00	4,827.40
Plastic	163.00	0.00	.13	3.00	166.13
Banned Items	894.00	574.00	4.16	0.00	1,472.16
Miscellaneous	67.00	20.00	1.22	30.00	118.22
TOTAL	5,473.00	4,283.00	39.71	418.00	10,213.71

DILLON COUNTY

Population: **31,289**

Drop-off Recycling Centers: **14**

Curbside Recycling Program: **City of Dillon**

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Dillon County recycled 1,165 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 653 households for one year; growing 130,496 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 579,651 gallons of gasoline.

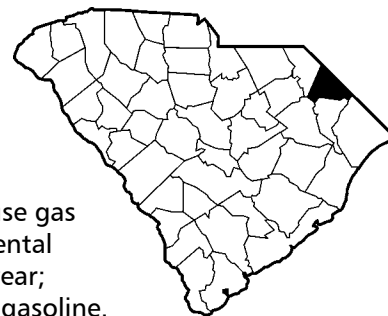


CHART 5.22: Dillon County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	327.06	0.00	11.80	0.00	338.86
Paper	10.00	0.00	11.41	0.00	21.41
Plastic	0.00	0.00	.13	0.00	.13
Banned Items	664.56	134.00	4.16	0.00	802.72
Miscellaneous	.79	0.00	1.48	0.00	2.27
TOTAL	1,002.41	134.00	28.98	0.00	1,165.39

DORCHESTER COUNTY

Population: **107,004**

Drop-off Recycling Centers: **12**

Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Harleyville, St. George and Summerville**

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Dorchester County recycled 17,615 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 3,077 households for one year; growing 614,684 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 2,730,372 gallons of gasoline.

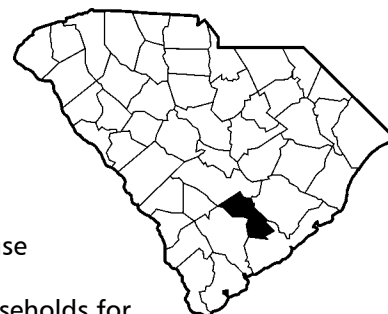


CHART 5.23: Dorchester County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	97.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	97.46
Metal	23.79	0.00	42.14	0.00	65.93
Paper	1,802.26	0.00	66.33	0.00	1,868.59
Plastic	51.26	0.00	.13	0.00	51.39
Banned Items	14,935.25	459.00	4.96	0.00	15,399.21
Miscellaneous	109.90	0.00	22.29	0.00	132.19
TOTAL	17,019.92	459.00	135.85	0.00	17,614.77

EDGEFIELD COUNTY

Population: 24,794

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 8

Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Edgefield and Johnston**

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Edgefield County recycled 2,238 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 1,060 households for one year; growing 211,726 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 940,471 gallons of gasoline.

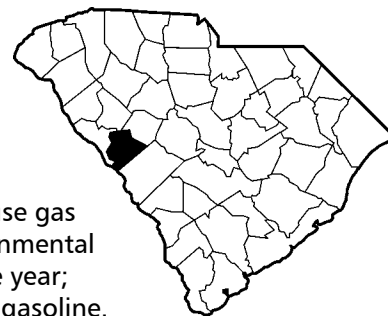


CHART 5.24: Edgefield County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	255.30	78.50	70.31	16.30	420.41
Paper	344.68	60.50	45.84	70.86	521.88
Plastic	38.57	0.00	.13	415.50	454.20
Banned Items	401.98	206.92	17.04	4.50	630.44
Miscellaneous	.50	.10	5.31	205.00	210.91
TOTAL	1,041.03	346.02	138.63	712.16	2,237.84

FAIRFIELD COUNTY

Population: 24,142

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 9

Curbside Recycling Programs: **Town of Winnsboro**

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Fairfield County recycled 1,520 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 796 households for one year; growing 159,077 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 706,606 gallons of gasoline.

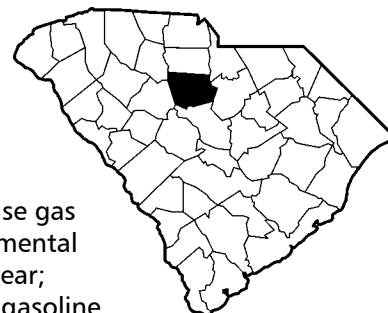


CHART 5.25: Fairfield County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	239.10	0.00	11.80	106.00	356.90
Paper	217.80	96.00	11.40	229.60	554.80
Plastic	14.79	0.00	.13	0.00	14.92
Banned Items	456.56	104.00	4.16	23.00	487.72
Miscellaneous	3.75	1.48	0.00	.50	5.73
TOTAL	932.00	201.48	27.49	359.10	1,520.07

FLORENCE COUNTY

Population: 129,679

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 15

Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Florence and Lake City**

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Florence County recycled 18,708 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 8,104 households for one year; growing 1,618,692 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 7,190,091 gallons of gasoline.

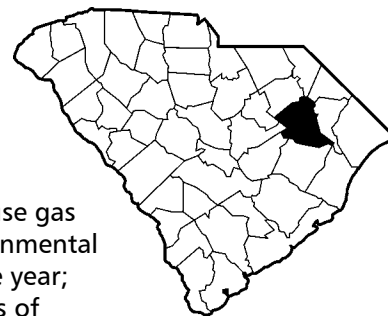


CHART 5.26: Florence County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	109.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	109.17
Metal	90.43	2.60	65.61	2,739.60	2,898.24
Paper	1,003.18	.15	100.34	1,929.70	3,033.37
Plastic	117.73	0.00	1.23	3.35	122.31
Banned Items	4,614.99	3,290.45	12.54	964.03	8,882.01
Miscellaneous	1,300.02	4.99	10.93	2,346.52	3,662.46
TOTAL	7,235.52	3,298.19	190.65	7,983.20	18,707.56

GEORGETOWN COUNTY

Population: 59,790

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 14

Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Andrews and Georgetown**

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Georgetown County recycled 11,424 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 3,495 households for one year; growing 698,171 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 3,101,215 gallons of gasoline.

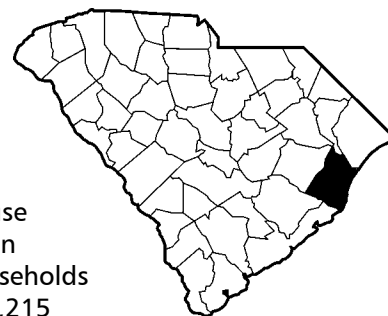


CHART 5.27: Georgetown County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

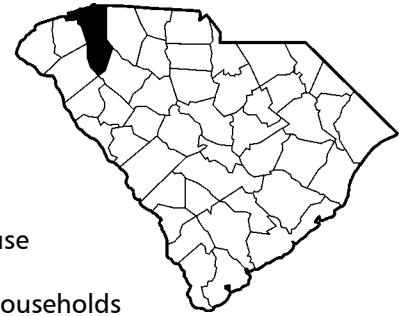
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	129.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	129.53
Metal	1,252.71	0.00	1,164.30	0.00	2,417.01
Paper	692.34	0.00	59.46	0.00	751.80
Plastic	54.24	0.00	.17	0.00	54.51
Banned Items	7,555.15	431.17	18.01	2.50	8,006.83
Miscellaneous	2.76	0.00	58.13	3.45	64.34
TOTAL	9,686.73	431.17	1,300.07	5.95	11,423.92

GREENVILLE COUNTY

Population: 401,174

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 28

Curbside Recycling Programs: Cities of Fountain Inn, Greenville, Greer, Mauldin, Simpsonville and Traveler's Rest



Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Greenville County recycled 200,031 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 124,206 households for one year; growing 24,809,419 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 110,201,291 gallons of gasoline.

CHART 5.28: Greenville County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

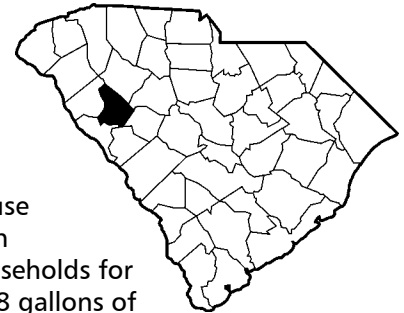
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	922.00	24.00	0.00	0.00	946.00
Metal	244.00	49,556.00	0.00	41,950.00	91,750.00
Paper	7,336.00	51,322.00	0.00	0.00	58,658.00
Plastic	348.00	4,595.00	0.00	2,638.00	7,581.00
Banned Items	21,305.00	13,025.00	4.54	4,224.00	38,558.54
Miscellaneous	210.00	902.00	5.04	1,420.00	2,537.04
TOTAL	30,365.00	119,424.00	9.58	50,232.00	200,030.58

GREENWOOD COUNTY

Population: 67,519

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 9

Curbside Recycling Program: Countywide service



Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Greenwood County recycled 11,311 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 4,656 households for one year; growing 929,923 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 4,130,638 gallons of gasoline.

CHART 5.29: Greenwood County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

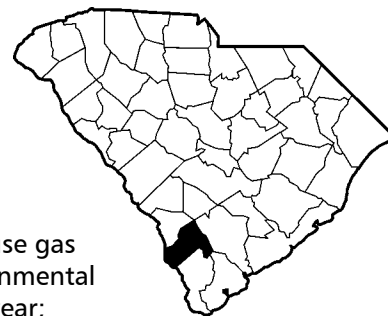
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	105.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	105.00
Metal	558.00	0.00	46.41	123.00	727.41
Paper	2,119.50	0.00	127.38	4,546.50	6,794.38
Plastic	153.00	0.00	.23	.50	153.73
Banned Items	2,862.00	290.00	5.79	80.00	3,237.79
Miscellaneous	.25	0.00	11.24	281.50	292.99
TOTAL	5,797.75	290.00	192.05	5,031.50	11,311.30

HAMPTON COUNTY

Population: 21,301

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 10

Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Brunson, Estill, Hampton, Varnville and Yemassee**



Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Hampton County recycled 3,703 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 778 households for one year; growing 155,316 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 689,901 gallons of gasoline.

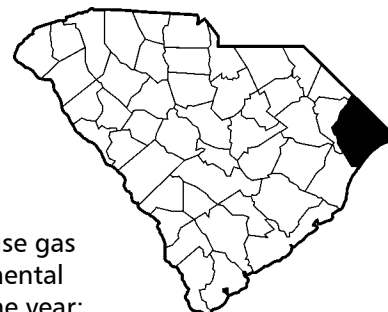
CHART 5.30: Hampton County MSW Recycling Data in Tons					
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	21.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.53
Metal	350.91	0.00	11.80	0.00	362.71
Paper	89.26	0.00	11.40	0.00	100.66
Plastic	.76	0.00	.13	0.00	.89
Banned Items	3,057.07	91.00	4.16	0.00	3,152.23
Miscellaneous	63.21	0.00	1.48	0.00	64.69
TOTAL	3,582.74	91.00	28.97	0.00	3,702.71

HORRY COUNTY

Population: 217,608

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 27

Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Briarcliffe Acres, Conway, Loris, Myrtle Beach, North Myrtle Beach and Surfside Beach**



Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Horry County recycled 92,551 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 35,769 households for one year; growing 7,144,547 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 31,735,459 gallons of gasoline.

CHART: 5.31: Horry County MSW Recycling Data in Tons					
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	729.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	729.30
Metal	6,370.53	497.98	1,163.86	11,860.72	19,893.09
Paper	14,380.56	5,847.05	59.46	404.98	20,692.05
Plastic	377.00	0.00	.17	100.00	477.17
Banned Items	36,909.90	3,754.45	18.01	5,425.40	46,107.76
Miscellaneous	20.40	606.30	58.13	3,966.48	4,651.31
TOTAL	58,787.69	10,705.78	1,299.63	21,757.58	92,550.68

JASPER COUNTY

Population: 21,193

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 7

Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Hardeeville and Ridgeland**

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Jasper County recycled 4,993 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 2,351 households for one year; growing 469,521 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 2,085,573 gallons of gasoline.

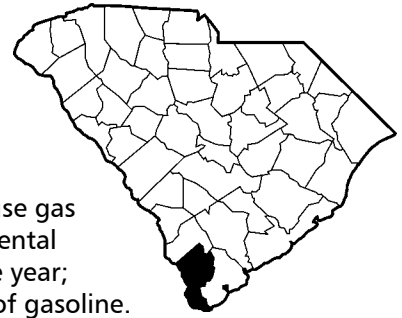


CHART 5.32: Jasper County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	6.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.93
Metal	584.69	35.02	39.51	0.00	659.22
Paper	225.01	2,302.86	68.05	0.00	2,595.92
Plastic	10.55	14.36	.17	0.00	25.08
Banned Items	769.20	91.80	4.54	0.00	865.54
Miscellaneous	33.51	795.10	11.54	0.00	840.15
TOTAL	1,629.89	3,239.14	123.81	0.00	4,992.84

KERSHAW COUNTY

Population: 55,491

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 10

Curbside Recycling Program: **City of Camden**

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Kershaw County recycled 10,737 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 1,869 households for one year; growing 373,342 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 1,658,352 gallons of gasoline.

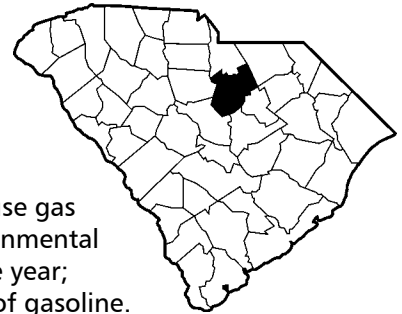


CHART 5.33: Kershaw County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

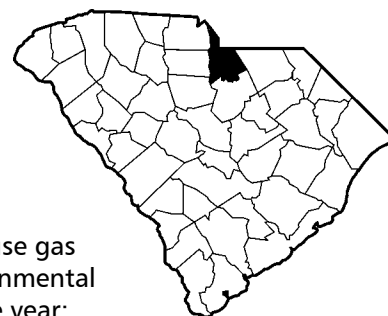
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	89.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	89.02
Metal	31.51	0.00	11.80	0.00	43.31
Paper	518.54	2.00	11.85	1,200.00	1,732.39
Plastic	82.60	0.00	.13	0.00	82.73
Banned Items	6,956.40	1,825.36	4.16	0.00	8,785.92
Miscellaneous	1.95	0.00	1.48	0.00	3.43
TOTAL	7,680.02	1,827.36	29.42	1,200.00	10,736.80

LANCASTER COUNTY

Population: 63,135

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 14

Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Heath Springs, Kershaw and Lancaster**



Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Lancaster County recycled 9,395 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 6,208 households for one year; growing 1,239,991 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 5,507,935 gallons of gasoline.

CHART 5.34: Lancaster County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

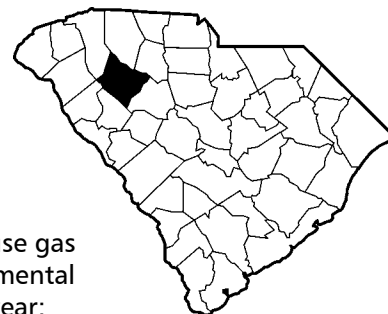
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	73.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	73.76
Metal	2,784.44	402.50	38.41	831.10	4,056.45
Paper	715.21	331.70	46.03	2,883.86	3,976.80
Plastic	67.11	0.00	.13	47.23	114.47
Banned Items	845.22	271.00	4.54	.08	1,120.84
Miscellaneous	46.70	0.00	5.04	1.25	52.99
TOTAL	4,532.44	1,005.20	94.15	3,763.52	9,395.31

LAURENS COUNTY

Population: 70,218

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 11

Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Clinton, Gray Court and Laurens**



Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Laurens County recycled 3,984 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 926 households for one year; growing 185,026 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 821,868 gallons of gasoline.

CHART 5.35: Laurens County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

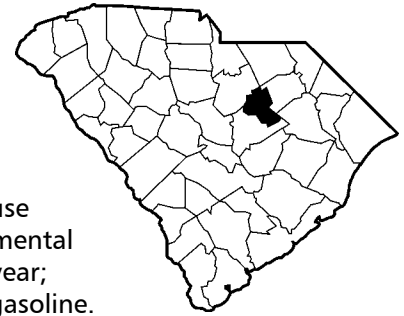
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	22.00	.94	0.00	0.00	22.94
Metal	4.00	0.00	11.80	0.00	15.80
Paper	474.00	0.00	11.85	16.00	501.85
Plastic	0.00	.16	.13	0.00	.29
Banned Items	2,752.00	413.25	4.16	0.00	3,169.41
Miscellaneous	272.00	0.00	1.48	0.00	273.48
TOTAL	3,524.00	414.35	29.42	16.00	3,983.77

LEE COUNTY

Population: 20,500

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 9

Curbside Recycling Programs: 0



Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Lee County recycled 1,634 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 439 households for one year; growing 87,718 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 389,636 gallons of gasoline.

CHART 5.36: Lee County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

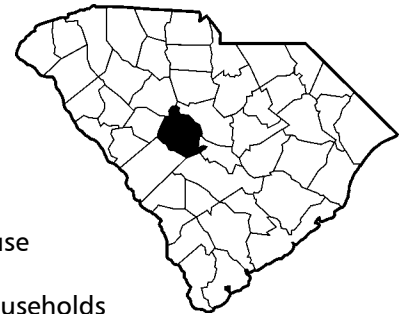
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	51.70	0.00	38.41	0.00	90.11
Paper	27.80	0.00	46.03	308.00	381.83
Plastic	3.96	0.00	.13	0.00	4.09
Banned Items	1,055.50	88.00	4.54	0.00	1,148.04
Miscellaneous	4.50	0.00	5.04	0.00	9.54
TOTAL	1,143.46	88.00	94.15	308.00	1,633.61

LEXINGTON COUNTY

Population: 231,057

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 13

Curbside Recycling Programs: Municipalities of Batesburg-Leesville, Cayce, Irmo, Lexington, Springdale and West Columbia



Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Lexington County recycled 25,886 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 12,154 households for one year; growing 2,427,709 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 10,783,675 gallons of gasoline.

CHART 5.37: Lexington County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	644.90	1.82	0.00	0.00	646.72
Metal	1,389.32	164.97	16.66	12.17	1,583.12
Paper	4,478.78	7,567.58	2,244.87	695.09	14,986.32
Plastic	475.23	6.82	1.33	536.35	1,019.73
Banned Items	3,148.25	3,491.00	5.91	1.20	6,646.36
Miscellaneous	12.05	829.05	73.70	88.90	1,003.70
TOTAL	10,148.53	12,061.24	2,342.47	1,333.71	25,885.95

MARION COUNTY

Population: **35,086**

Drop-off Recycling Centers: **2**

Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Marion, Mullins and Nichols**

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Marion County recycled 1,352 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 611 households for one year; growing 122,034 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 542,065 gallons of gasoline.

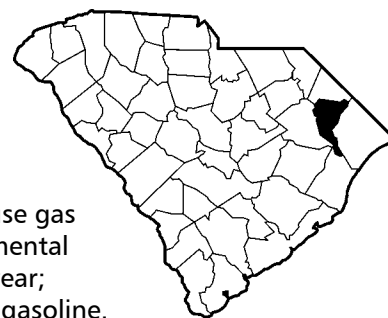


CHART 5.38: Marion County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00
Metal	7.50	0.00	11.80	0.00	19.30
Paper	0.00	14.50	3.93	800.00	818.43
Plastic	13.35	0.00	.13	0.00	13.48
Banned Items	309.62	150.00	4.16	0.00	463.78
Miscellaneous	0.00	5.93	1.12	0.00	7.05
TOTAL	360.47	170.43	21.14	800.00	1,352.04

MARLBORO COUNTY

Population: **28,147**

Drop-off Recycling Centers: **3**

Curbside Recycling Programs: **0**

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Marlboro County recycled 8,078 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 2,111 households for one year; growing 421,573 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 1,872,589 gallons of gasoline.

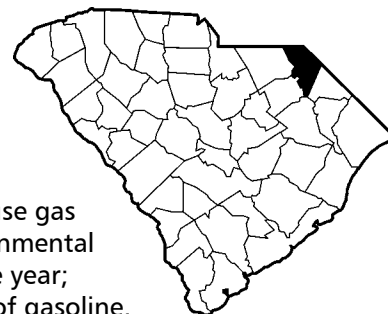


CHART 5.39: Marlboro County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	23.01	0.00	38.41	0.00	61.42
Paper	20.43	0.00	45.58	3,213.00	3,279.01
Plastic	2.33	0.00	.13	52.00	54.46
Banned Items	4,242.00	287.00	4.54	0.00	4,533.54
Miscellaneous	1.45	0.00	1.42	147.00	149.87
TOTAL	4,289.22	287.00	90.08	3,412.00	8,078.30

McCORMICK COUNTY

Population: **10,133**

Drop-off Recycling Centers: **5**

Curbside Recycling Programs: **0**

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. McCormick County recycled 888 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 455 households for one year; growing 90,821 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 403,417 gallons of gasoline.

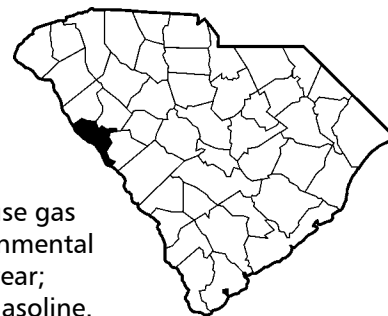


CHART 5.40: McCormick County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	101.73	5.45	41.41	2.00	150.59
Paper	730.89	17.83	46.08	108.75	246.55
Plastic	11.42	0.00	.13	1.25	12.80
Banned Items	184.76	85.25	7.29	.50	277.80
Miscellaneous	.20	.02	5.04	194.87	200.13
TOTAL	372.00	108.55	99.95	307.37	887.87

NEWBERRY COUNTY

Population: **37,209**

Drop-off Recycling Centers: **12**

Curbside Recycling Programs: **0**

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Newberry County recycled 14,096 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 2,667 households for one year; growing 532,795 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 2,366,629 gallons of gasoline.

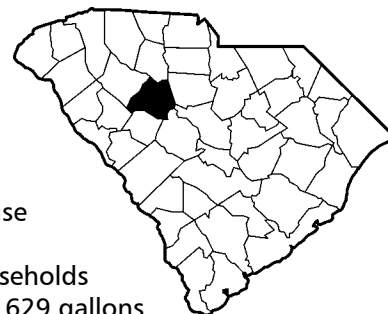


CHART 5.41: Newberry County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

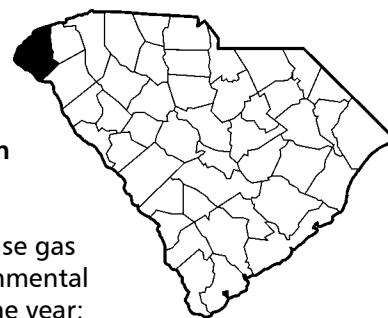
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	49.77	6.40	0.00	0.00	56.17
Metal	5.17	224.59	11.80	0.00	241.56
Paper	538.69	1,926.31	11.40	0.00	2,476.40
Plastic	26.64	2.39	.13	0.00	29.16
Banned Items	2,902.94	8,214.00	4.16	0.00	11,121.10
Miscellaneous	3.60	166.76	1.48	0.00	171.84
TOTAL	3,526.81	10,540.45	28.97	0.00	14,096.23

OCONEE COUNTY

Population: **69,057**

Drop-off Recycling Centers: **17**

Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Seneca, Walhalla, West Union and Westminster**



Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Oconee County recycled 32,486 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 19,296 households for one year; growing 3,854,231 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 17,120,159 gallons of gasoline.

CHART 5.42: Oconee County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

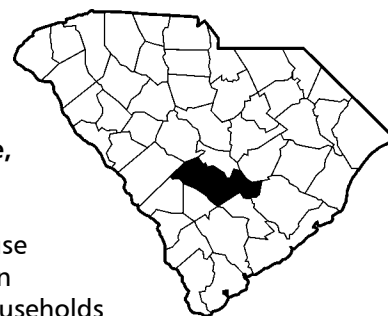
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	260.67	0.00	9.90	0.00	270.57
Metal	69.58	126.70	24.02	10,700.95	10,921.25
Paper	2,174.06	2,193.70	291.90	9,914.66	14,574.32
Plastic	86.37	5.67	6.77	251.28	350.09
Banned Items	3,396.97	594.17	3.30	368.89	4,363.33
Miscellaneous	11.94	29.38	20.88	1,943.76	2,005.96
TOTAL	5,999.59	2,949.62	356.77	23,179.54	32,485.52

ORANGEBURG COUNTY

Population: **90,079**

Drop-off Recycling Centers: **20**

Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Bowman, Branchville, Elloree, Eutawville, Holly Hill, North and Orangeburg**



Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Orangeburg County recycled 26,397 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 17,835 households for one year; growing 3,562,496 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 15,824,298 gallons of gasoline.

CHART 5.43: Orangeburg County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

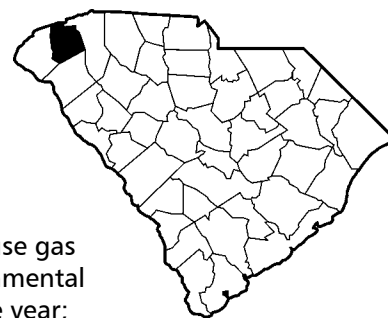
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	8.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.10
Metal	885.30	11,964.50	11.80	265.00	13,126.60
Paper	137.79	1,192.96	175.50	877.47	2,383.72
Plastic	13.61	.50	.13	0.00	14.24
Banned Items	719.43	465.55	4.16	1.00	1,190.14
Miscellaneous	13.49	1.87	1.48	9,657.49	9,674.33
TOTAL	1,777.72	13,625.38	193.07	10,800.96	26,397.13

PICKENS COUNTY

Population: 112,475

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 36

Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Central, Clemson, Easley, Liberty, Norris, Pickens and Six Mile**



Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Pickens County recycled 20,618 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 8,290 households for one year; growing 1,655,923 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 7,355,467 gallons of gasoline.

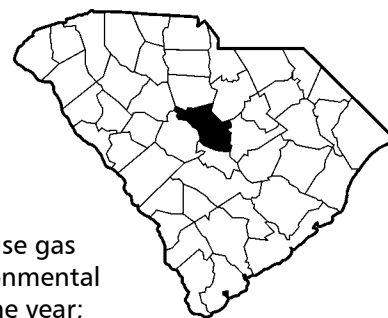
CHART 5.44: Pickens County MSW Recycling Data in Tons					
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	492.75	.20	6.60	.50	500.05
Metal	200.46	11.40	23.92	3.35	239.13
Paper	4,205.13	4,098.64	578.00	2,525.40	11,406.17
Plastic	646.04	2.03	6.73	0.00	654.80
Banned Items	6,611.27	698.34	5.32	0.00	7,314.93
Miscellaneous	11.30	37.69	2.86	451.51	503.36
TOTAL	12,166.95	4,848.30	623.43	2,979.76	20,618.44

RICHLAND COUNTY

Population: 334,609

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 5

Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Arcadia Lakes, Columbia, Eastover, Forest Acres, Irmo and unincorporated Richland County**



Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Richland County recycled 63,701 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 28,165 households for one year; growing 5,625,795 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 24,989,294 gallons of gasoline.

CHART 5.45: Richland County MSW Recycling Data in Tons					
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	825.50	0.00	.01	0.00	825.51
Metal	625.70	388.61	219.95	0.00	1,234.26
Paper	6,006.53	22,813.62	3,472.17	0.00	32,292.32
Plastic	347.60	1,069.94	3.37	0.00	1,420.91
Banned Items	1,692.37	25,266.26	446.19	0.00	27,404.82
Miscellaneous	5.52	0.00	517.59	0.00	523.11
TOTAL	9,503.22	49,538.43	4,659.28	0.00	63,700.93

SALUDA COUNTY

Population: **18,870**

Drop-off Recycling Centers: **7**

Curbside Recycling Program: **Town of Saluda**

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Saluda County recycled 1,335 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 696 households for one year; growing 138,957 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 617,236 gallons of gasoline.

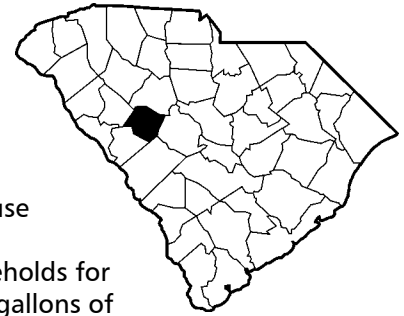


CHART 5:46: Saluda County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	192.43	97.21	16.90	6.25	312.79
Paper	207.82	33.00	53.96	120.37	415.15
Plastic	21.14	0.00	3.17	125.00	149.31
Banned Items	244.84	163.88	12.51	6.60	427.83
Miscellaneous	2.00	2.60	1.98	23.57	30.15
TOTAL	668.23	296.69	88.52	281.79	1,335.23

SPARTANBURG COUNTY

Population: **264,230**

Drop-off Centers: **22**

Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Campobello, Chesnee, Cowpens, Duncan, Inman, Landrum, Lyman, Pacolet and Spartanburg**

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Spartanburg County recycled 184,010 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 65,382 households for one year; growing 13,059,632 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 58,009,757 gallons of gasoline.

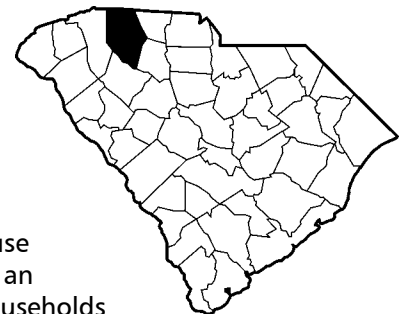


CHART 5.47: Spartanburg County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	545.01	.50	0.00	4.40	549.91
Metal	325.10	828.34	97.63	4,738.29	5,989.36
Paper	4,492.93	60,384.04	666.28	34,325.53	99,868.78
Plastic	263.77	55.61	2.27	986.72	1,308.37
Banned Items	60,810.37	6,073.19	46.52	265.60	67,195.68
Miscellaneous	0.00	1,875.46	30.96	7,191.85	9,098.27
TOTAL	66,437.18	69,217.14	843.66	47,512.39	184,010.37

SUMTER COUNTY

Population: **105,943**

Drop-off Recycling Centers: **13**

Curbside Recycling Program: **City of Sumter**

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Sumter County recycled 15,250 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 6,623 households for one year; growing 1,322,821 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 5,875,854 gallons of gasoline.

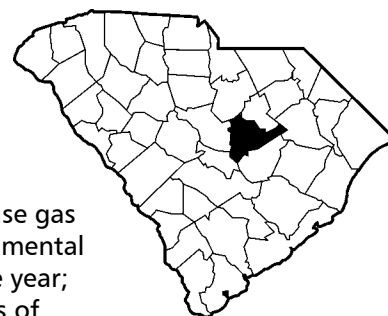


CHART 5.48: Sumter County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	355.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	355.20
Metal	401.06	0.00	38.91	0.00	439.97
Paper	5,402.73	98.60	79.53	895.39	6,476.25
Plastic	306.89	0.00	.63	779.42	1,086.94
Banned Items	1,619.56	2,631.20	4.54	.48	4,255.78
Miscellaneous	19.66	2,039.98	1.92	574.55	2,636.11
TOTAL	8,105.10	4,769.78	125.53	2,249.84	15,250.25

UNION COUNTY

Population: **28,862**

Drop-off Recycling Centers: **11**

Curbside Recycling Program: **City of Union**

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Union County recycled 1,988 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 1,461 households for one year; growing 291,735 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 1,295,862 gallons of gasoline.

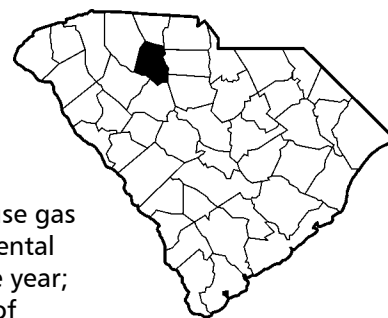


CHART 5.49: Union County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	37.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.81
Metal	1148.36	0.00	11.80	0.00	1,160.16
Paper	580.80	0.00	14.40	0.00	595.20
Plastic	15.17	0.00	.13	0.00	15.30
Banned Items	47.62	124.00	4.16	0.00	175.78
Miscellaneous	2.00	0.00	1.48	0.00	3.48
TOTAL	1,831.76	124.00	31.97	0.00	1,987.73

WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY

Population: **35,372**

Drop-off Recycling Centers: **20**

Curbside Recycling Programs: **Towns of Hemingway and Kingstree**

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Williamsburg County recycled 3,350 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 1,717 households for one year; growing 342,974 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 1,523,462 gallons of gasoline.

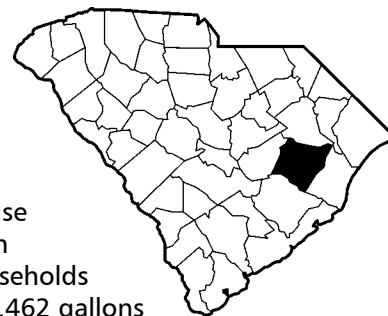


CHART 5.50: Williamsburg County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	175.13	0.00	23.91	238.43	437.47
Paper	132.20	0.00	74.40	1,732.74	1,939.34
Plastic	0.00	0.00	.38	9.80	10.18
Banned Items	552.05	152.00	4.16	8.26	716.47
Miscellaneous	0.00	0.00	1.48	245.11	246.59
TOTAL	859.38	152.00	104.33	2,234.34	3,350.05

YORK COUNTY

Population: **183,762**

Drop-off Recycling Centers: **23**

Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Clover, Fort Mill, River Hills, Rock Hill, Tega Cay and York**

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. York County recycled 52,996 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 23,396 households for one year; growing 4,673,214 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 20,758,011 gallons of gasoline.

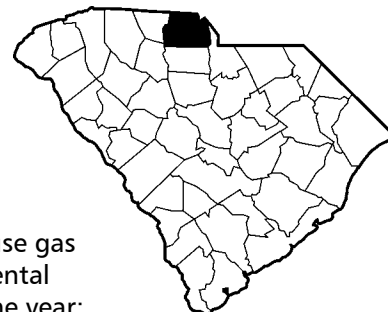


CHART 5.51: York County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	585.34	14.00	1.00	600.00	1,200.34
Metal	2,419.00	30.12	60.41	6,376.33	8,885.86
Paper	5,824.49	1,109.65	132.36	7,002.20	14,068.70
Plastic	489.80	17.36	5.70	241.97	754.83
Banned Items	9,647.00	4,312.88	17.79	12,570.67	26,548.34
Miscellaneous	48.13	151.66	179.98	1,158.41	1,538.18
TOTAL	19,013.76	5,635.67	397.24	27,949.58	52,996.25

AT A GLANCE: **FULL-COST DISCLOSURE**

County and local governments that provide solid waste services to residents are required by the S.C. Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991 to report the cost per person of those services – also known as full-cost. In other words, it is the local government's total cost for operating a solid waste program. These costs can include equipment, labor and overhead, employee benefits and disposal site preparation, to name a few.

The counties and municipalities must complete and submit a full-cost disclosure report to DHEC annually for the previous FY. Full-cost reports from 187 counties and municipalities were received for FY05 (see Chart 5.53).

The annual cost for providing solid waste services in South Carolina during FY05 ranged from \$22.20 per person to \$101.60 per person. In FY04, local governments reported spending between \$10.02 per person and \$118.29 per person. The average

per capita cost for solid waste services in FY05 was \$60.45 – a \$3.57 increase from FY04. Nearly \$254 million was spent on solid waste services in FY05.

It also is worth comparing the recycling efforts of the top six counties, by population, as well as their full-cost numbers. Greenville, Richland, Charleston, Spartanburg, Lexington and Horry counties make up nearly 58 percent or 708,538 tons of the total amount of MSW recycled in South Carolina in FY05.

Chart 5.52 shows that counties with large populations do not necessarily correlate directly with increased recycling efforts. In other words, large numbers of people do not mean increased recycling tonnages, percentage rates or high program costs.

Please note that full-cost data includes information from municipalities located within the county and is not necessarily representative of the county's own recycling program.

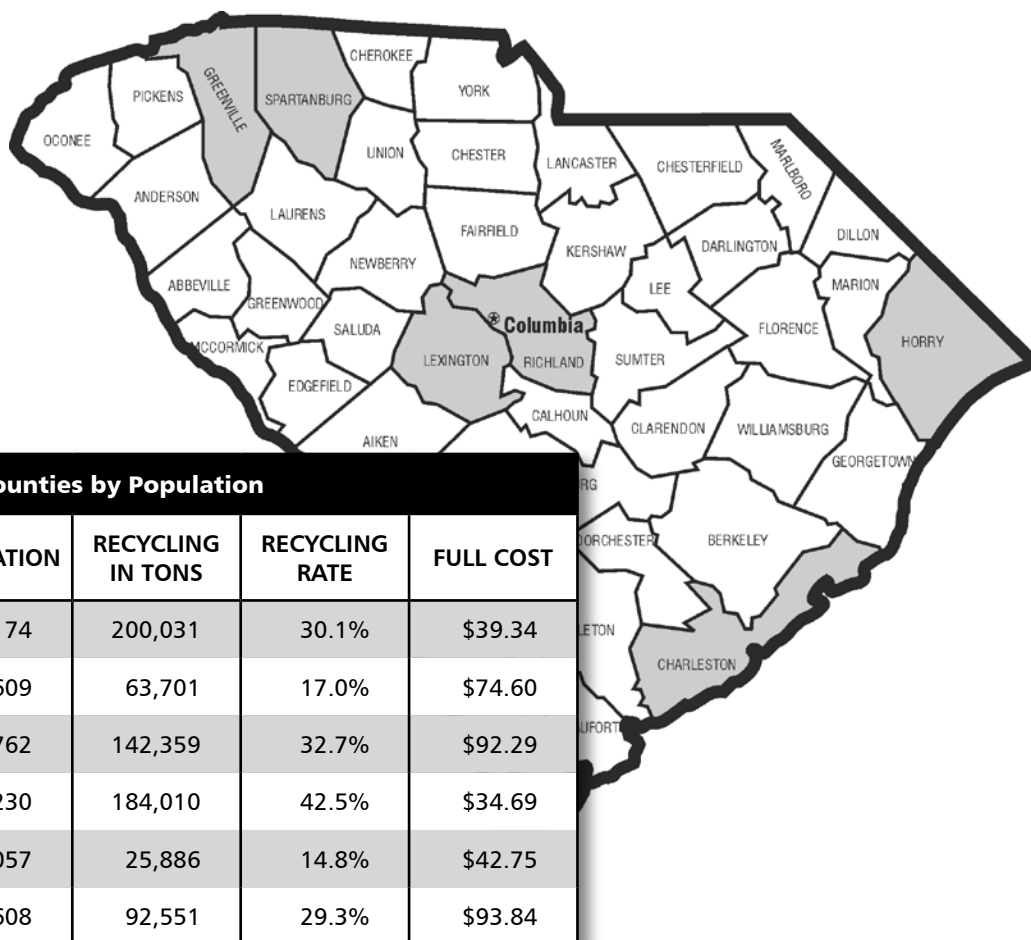


CHART 5.52: Top S.C. Counties by Population

COUNTY	POPULATION	RECYCLING IN TONS	RECYCLING RATE	FULL COST
1. Greenville	401,174	200,031	30.1%	\$39.34
2. Richland	334,609	63,701	17.0%	\$74.60
3. Charleston	326,762	142,359	32.7%	\$92.29
4. Spartanburg	264,230	184,010	42.5%	\$34.69
5. Lexington	231,057	25,886	14.8%	\$42.75
6. Horry	217,608	92,551	29.3%	\$93.84

CHART 5.53: Full Cost Disclosure

COUNTY	TOTAL NET COST IN DOLLARS	POPULATION	COST PER CAPITA	MUNICIPALITIES REPORTING
Abbeville	\$1,805,339	26,308	\$68.62	3
Aiken	\$9,133,630	148,960	\$61.32	6
Allendale	\$313,843	11,061	\$28.37	0
Anderson	\$7,831,695	173,550	\$45.13	5
Bamberg	\$1,176,177	15,952	\$73.73	4
Barnwell	\$1,462,777	23,404	\$62.50	4
Beaufort	\$6,563,027	135,725	\$48.36	2
Berkeley	\$8,441,175	149,668	\$56.40	4
Calhoun	\$925,316	15,287	\$60.53	2
Charleston	\$30,157,326	326,762	\$92.29	*8
Cherokee	\$2,649,227	53,782	\$49.26	2
Chester	\$2,209,225	33,563	\$65.82	2
Chesterfield	\$1,403,113	43,289	\$32.41	5
Clarendon	\$2,140,855	33,157	\$64.57	3
Colleton	\$2,323,127	39,595	\$58.67	2
Darlington	\$3,033,053	67,577	\$44.88	3
Dillon	\$2,314,822	31,289	\$73.98	2
Dorchester	\$6,495,653	107,004	\$60.70	3
Edgefield	\$1,244,038	24,794	\$50.17	2
Fairfield	\$2,452,751	24,142	\$101.60	2
Florence	\$8,064,924	129,679	\$62.19	6
Georgetown	\$5,997,931	59,790	\$100.32	3
Greenville	\$15,784,133	401,174	\$39.34	5
Greenwood	\$4,759,942	67,519	\$70.50	2
Hampton	\$1,567,422	21,301	\$73.58	4
Horry	\$20,419,304	217,608	\$93.84	7
Jasper	\$895,915	21,193	\$42.27	0
Kershaw	\$2,932,988	55,491	\$52.86	2
Lancaster	\$2,477,852	63,135	\$39.25	2
Laurens	\$2,189,326	70,218	\$31.18	1
Lee	\$971,859	20,500	\$47.41	1
Lexington	\$9,876,744	231,057	\$42.75	6
Marion	\$3,174,901	35,086	\$90.49	2
Marlboro	\$624,938	28,147	\$22.20	2
McCormick	\$389,954	10,133	\$38.48	1
Newberry	\$3,369,894	37,209	\$90.57	3
Oconee	\$4,990,531	69,057	\$72.27	3
Orangeburg	\$5,107,168	90,779	\$56.26	2
Pickens	\$5,078,543	112,475	\$45.15	6
Richland	\$24,963,436	334,609	\$74.60	3
Saluda	\$540,105	18,870	\$28.62	2
Spartanburg	\$9,165,214	264,230	\$34.69	10
Sumter	\$8,955,532	105,943	\$84.53	2
Union	\$1,557,554	28,862	\$53.97	4
Williamsburg	\$1,251,243	35,372	\$35.37	2
York	\$14,581,843	183,762	\$79.35	4
STATE TOTAL	\$253,765,359	4,198,068	\$60.45	141

*The City of Charleston did not report and their numbers are not reflected in Charleston County's totals.



DISPOSAL DATA

The measurement of solid waste activities in South Carolina focuses primarily on municipal solid waste (MSW) as required by the S.C. Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991 (Act). MSW, however, is narrowly defined and as such is only part of the picture. Measuring the total amount of solid waste generated (recycled + disposed of) offers – in some ways – a much more realistic picture.

This section focuses on disposal for both MSW and total solid waste. It has been expanded in several ways to provide local governments, and in particular solid waste planners, more specific information as it relates to the county's solid waste plan. This section addresses different types of waste that are disposed of including, of course, MSW as well as the total solid waste components: construction and demolition (C&D) debris; land-clearing debris (LCD); industrial solid waste (ISW); and ash. This section also has been expanded to include charts that address disposal data several ways including by facility and origin, type of waste as well as the amount of material generated for disposal for use in demonstrating need for MSW, C&D and ISW landfills.

South Carolinians disposed of more than 3.4 million tons of MSW in fiscal year 2005 (FY05) – an increase of about 107,000 tons from FY04. Each resident disposed of about 4.5 pounds per person per day (p/p/d). That figure – which is about one-tenth of a pound more than FY04 – remains about 1 pound more than the state's disposal goal of 3.5 pounds.

Disposal figures are reported annually to the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) by permitted solid waste facilities whether publicly or privately owned. In FY05, there were 408 permitted solid waste facilities in South Carolina. Overall, there are 19 types of facilities, but only three handle MSW – MSW transfer stations; MSW incinerators; and MSW landfills.

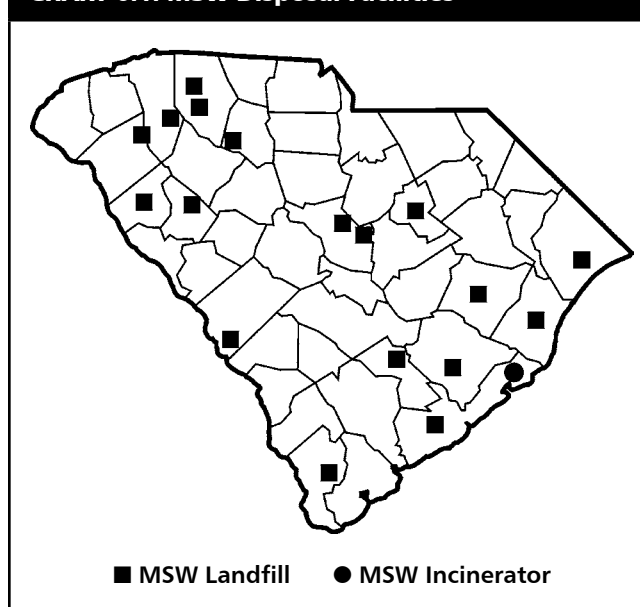
There were 33 permitted MSW transfer stations operating in FY05. A transfer station, as defined by the Act, is a combination of structures, machinery or devices at a facility where solid waste is taken from collection vehicles and placed in other transportation

units, with or without reduction in volume, for movement to another solid waste management facility.

There was one MSW incinerator – Montenay Charleston Resource Recovery – operating in FY05. At that facility, 227,031 tons of MSW were burned for energy recovery. As a result of that incineration, 55,742 tons of ash were generated and disposed of in the Oakridge MSW Landfill in Dorchester County.

And there were 18 permitted MSW landfills operating in FY05. (See Charts 6.1 through 6.3 for details.) Local governments own 10 of the MSW landfills and eight are privately owned. MSW landfills, by law, must meet minimum criteria for siting, design, construction, operation and post-closure. All new MSW landfills and expansions to current landfills must comply with the federal Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) Subtitle D requirements. Two of the MSW landfills (Bees Ferry MSW Landfill in Charleston County and Williamsburg County MSW Landfill) continued to operate under DHEC consent orders. The consent orders allow both landfills to continue accepting MSW for disposal despite the fact neither landfill meets RCRA Subtitle D requirements.

CHART 6.1: MSW Disposal Facilities



It is important to note that MSW landfills accept waste other than MSW. About 5.9 million tons of solid waste – which includes C&D debris, imported solid waste, ISW and MSW – was disposed of in the 18 MSW landfills. That total reflects virtually no change from the previous FY.

The majority of solid waste disposed of in South Carolina was disposed of in privately owned MSW landfills. In FY05, MSW landfill owners/operators reported more than 4.6 million tons of solid waste being disposed of in the eight privately owned MSW landfills. In addition, three of those private MSW landfills (Lee County Landfill, Palmetto Landfill and Richland Landfill) accepted 50 percent of the solid waste that was disposed of in the state's MSW landfills. About 1.3 million tons of solid waste were disposed of in the state's publicly owned MSW landfills in FY05 – a slight decrease from the 1.4 million tons in FY04.

Tipping fees – the fees charged to dispose of solid waste at a landfill – were provided on the MSW landfill reports submitted to DHEC. While tipping fee data is incomplete – only a portion of the facilities reported this number – it is worth noting that in FY05 the average MSW landfill tipping fee was \$35 per ton.

More than 1.5 million tons of the 5.9 million tons of solid waste disposed of in MSW landfills in South Carolina was imported from nine states: California; Delaware; Georgia; Massachusetts; Mississippi; New Jersey; North Carolina; Tennessee; and Texas. Overall, the amount of waste imported into South Carolina in FY05 reflects a slight decrease from the previous FY. Imported solid waste, of which the majority is MSW, is not calculated into the state's recycling and disposal rates. Imported solid waste, however, impacts the state's landfill capacity. Seven South Carolina counties – Anderson, Chester, Lancaster, Oconee, Pickens, Spartanburg and York – exported 134,446 tons of MSW.

Classifications for C&D and LCD Landfills

There are four types of construction and demolition (C&D) and land-clearing debris (LCD) landfills: Part I Short-Term Landfills; Part II LCD and Yard Trash Landfills; Part III C&D Landfills that serve utility facilities and manufacturing firms; and Part IV Long-Term Landfills.

Except for Part II Landfills, C&D landfills accept various types of construction and demolition wastes that have not come in contact with hazardous constituents such as lead-based paint, friable asbestos, petroleum products, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), solvents and preservatives.

- **Part I Short-Term Landfills** – These landfills have a proposed life of 12 months or less, occupy one acre in size or less and can only accept land-clearing debris, hardened concrete, hardened/cured asphalt, bricks and block.
- **Part II LCD and Yard Trash Landfills** – These landfills are used solely for the disposal of trees, stumps, wood chips, and yard trash that is generated by land-clearing activities, storm events and natural disasters (e.g., hurricanes and tornadoes). These landfills are limited to structural fill with a projected beneficial end use.
- **Part III C&D Landfills** – These are private landfills with controlled access that serve permanently located utility facilities and manufacturing firms. They may use certain solid waste that is generated on-site for structural fill.
- **Part IV Long-Term Landfills** – This classification includes all landfills not addressed in Parts I, II or III above.

Overall, there were 142 construction, demolition and land-clearing debris landfills in the state in FY05. See Chart 6.6 on page 61 for more details on C&D debris as well as LCD disposal in FY05.

CHART 6.2: MSW Landfills (MSWLF), Remaining Capacity & Disposal in Tons						
NAME OF MSWLF	COUNTY	PERMITTED ANNUAL RATE OF DISPOSAL	FY05 DISPOSAL	ESTIMATED REMAINING CAPACITY OF FACILITY	ESTIMATED REMAINING LIFE OF FACILITY BASED ON PERMITTED DISPOSAL RATE IN YEARS	ESTIMATED REMAINING LIFE OF FACILITY BASED ON CURRENT DISPOSAL RATE IN YEARS
Abbeville County MSWLF	Abbeville	46,000	17,430	389,901	8.5	22.4
Anderson Regional Landfill	Anderson	438,000	369,695	8,433,552	19.3	22.8
Berkeley County MSWLF	Berkeley	1,000,000	156,546	4,612,048	4.6	29.5
Bees Ferry Road MSWLF	Charleston	150,000	125,452	178,750	1.2	1.4
Enoree Phase II MSWLF	Greenville	243,750	233,487	321,154	1.3	1.4
Georgetown County MSWLF	Georgetown	79,582	48,673	1,705,000	21.4	35.0
Greenwood County MSWLF	Greenwood	114,000	103,385	5,339,266	46.8	51.6
Hickory Hill MSWLF	Jasper	302,000	233,348	5,070,000	16.8	21.7
Horry County MSWLF	Horry	250,000	222,819	3,509,895	14.0	15.8
Lee County Landfill, LLC	Lee	1,944,939	1,203,243	29,082,434	15.0	24.2
Northeast Landfill, LLC	Richland	218,400	109,958	255,725	1.2	2.3
Oakridge MSWLF	Dorchester	1,144,000	482,293	9,140,590	8.0	19.0
Palmetto MSWLF	Spartanburg	1,200,000	1,070,196	4,004,807	3.3	3.7
Richland Landfill, Inc.	Richland	655,000	636,102	6,673,372	10.2	10.5
Three Rivers MSWLF	Aiken	500,000	268,746	18,578,154	37.2	69.1
Union County Regional MSWLF	Union	730,000	456,701	8,329,600	11.4	18.2
Wellford MSWLF	Spartanburg	150,000	111,974	279,345	1.9	2.5
Williamsburg County MSWLF	Williamsburg	35,000	19,139	135,556	3.9	7.1
STATE TOTALS	—	9,200,671	5,869,185	106,039,149	11.5	18.1

CHART 6.3: MSW Landfill Disposal by Facility and County or State of Origin in Tons																				
FACILITY & COUNTY OR STATE OF ORIGIN	ABBEVILLE COUNTY SUBTITLE D LANDFILL	ANDERSON REGIONAL LANDFILL, LLC	BEEES FERRY ROAD MSW LANDFILL	BERKELEY COUNTY SUBTITLE D LANDFILL	ENOREE PHASE II MSW LANDFILL	GEORGETOWN COUNTY MSW LANDFILL	GREENWOOD COUNTY MSW LANDFILL	HICKORY HILL MSW LANDFILL	HORRY COUNTY SUBTITLE D LANDFILL	LEE COUNTY LANDFILL S.C., LLC	NORTHEAST LANDFILL, LLC	OAKRIDGE MSW LANDFILL	PALMETTO MSW LANDFILL	RICHLAND LANDFILL INC.	THREE RIVERS MSW LANDFILL	UNION COUNTY MSW LANDFILL	WELLFORD MSW LANDFILL	WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY MSW LANDFILL	TOTAL AMOUNT OF SOLID WASTE LANDFILLED IN S.C. MSWLFs BY ORIGIN OF WASTE	S.C. SOLID WASTE EXPORTED FOR DISPOSAL OUT OF STATE
Aiken	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	224	0	680	122,625	0	0	0	123,561	0
Allendale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,651	0	0	0	6,651	0
Anderson	0	114,979	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,022	3	0	104	0	0	131,108	1,780
Bamberg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	295	0	0	0	0	0	0	302	0
Barnwell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	0	194	3,287	0	0	0	3,533	0
Beaufort	0	0	0	43	0	0	0	181,619	0	0	2	172	0	13	0	0	0	0	181,849	0
Berkeley	0	0	155,254	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	145,227	0	0	0	0	0	0	300,480	0
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,461	18	0	56	0	1,092	0	0	6,627	0
Charleston	0	125,452	0	1,051	0	0	0	0	0	93	0	116,564	92	19	0	0	0	0	243,271	0
Cherokee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	25,151	8	0	0	0	0	25,169	0
Chester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	261	0	115	17,291	0	2,703	0	0	20,390	3,487
Chesterfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,109	0	10	0	848	0	0	0	0	18,967	0
Clarendon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,243	0	6	0	8	0	0	0	0	2,258	0
Colleton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,233	0	13	0	0	0	0	22,246	0
Darlington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,600	0	6	25	10	0	0	0	0	18,640	0
Dillon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,549	0	87	0	8	0	0	0	0	3,643	0
Dorchester	0	0	0	109	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	122,481	0	1	0	0	0	0	122,594	0
Edgefield	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	4	12	0	0	0	64	0
Fairfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	1,007	0	0	1,591	0	0	0	0	2,610	0
Florence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57,619	46	0	0	330	0	0	0	0	57,994	0
Georgetown	0	0	0	73	0	48,587	0	0	57	235	0	1,753	0	3	0	0	0	0	50,709	0
Greenville	0	87,257	0	0	227,211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135,571	313	0	177,439	0	0	627,792	0
Greenwood	655	11,460	0	0	0	0	103,385	0	0	0	0	0	974	10	0	3,836	0	0	120,320	0
Hampton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,609	0	9	0	3,385	0	9	0	0	0	0	17,013	0
Horry	0	0	0	2	0	86	0	0	189,163	6	0	7	0	73	0	0	0	0	189,336	0
Jasper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,100	0
Kershaw	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,736	2,050	0	0	26,447	0	0	0	0	44,233	0
Lancaster	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,921	302	0	10	172	0	0	0	0	15,404	6,920

CHART 6.4: Total Solid Waste Disposed in MSW Landfills, MSW Incinerators and Exported in Tons (by Type of Waste)											
COUNTY	RESIDENTIAL (LANDFILLED + INCINERATED + EXPORTED)	COMMERCIAL (LANDFILLED + EXPORTED)	INDUSTRIAL – OFFICE/PACKAGING (LANDFILLED + EXPORTED)	ASH	C&D DEBRIS (LANDFILLED + INCINERATED)	INDUSTRIAL PROCESS WASTE	PROCESSED WASTE TIRES	NATURAL DISASTER DEBRIS	OTHER	TOTAL SW LANDFILLED IN MSWLFS, INCINERATED & EXPORTED FOR DISPOSAL	“DEFINED MSW” LANDFILLED IN MSWLFS, INCINERATED & EXPORTED FOR DISPOSAL
Abbeville	9,928	4,186	1,583	0	0	0	0	0	139	15,836	15,697
Aiken	78,572	30,898	419	0	0	21,158	0	0	239	131,285	109,888
Allendale	5,283	508	0	0	0	1,200	0	0	0	6,990	5,790
Anderson (includes 1,780 tons of exported waste)	101,325	32,276	2,157	0	13,620	9,083	0	0	3,150	161,610	135,757
Bamberg	10,100	897	0	0	0	0	0	0	284	11,280	10,997
Barnwell	13,752	3,820	0	0	0	2,528	0	0	29	20,128	17,572
Beaufort	61,379	81,922	0	0	28,317	2,144	0	0	16,927	190,689	143,300
Berkeley	70,646	34,611	0	0	37	131,032	0	3,870	60,285	300,480	105,257
Calhoun	4,289	3,849	0	0	25	3,950	0	0	31	12,143	8,138
Charleston	273,000	20,073	0	56,533	60,759	8,982	0	0	50,954	470,301	293,073
Cherokee	18,400	14,907	13,135	0	51	24,653	0	0	0	71,145	46,442
Chester (includes 3,487 tons exported waste)	17,457	1,282	275	1,219	0	17,289	261	0	65	37,847	19,014
Chesterfield	14,517	2	705	0	0	4,837	0	0	147	20,206	15,223
Clarendon	5,854	1,368	0	0	0	881	0	0	9	8,112	7,222
Colleton	202	20,039	9	0	471	13,601	0	0	3,778	38,100	20,250
Darlington	36,286	12,033	5	0	3	3,196	0	0	300	51,823	48,324
Dillon	30,773	59	0	0	28	3,549	0	0	8	34,416	30,831
Dorchester	831	81,276	0	0	23,425	2,716	0	0	14,346	122,594	82,106
Edgefield	10,031	2,964	0	0	0	396	0	0	15	13,406	12,995
Fairfield	19,370	2,164	41	0	0	179	0	0	226	21,981	21,576
Florence	126,278	210	118	0	48	28,038	0	0	181	154,874	126,607
Georgetown	26,035	19,399	0	0	201	505	0	0	4,568	50,709	45,435
Greenville	165,948	266,688	31,862	0	38,518	113,759	0	0	56,474	673,249	464,497
Greenwood	26,054	46,059	12	0	557	4,798	0	0	42,841	120,320	72,125
Hampton	60	17,512	0	0	45	3,425	0	0	1,950	22,991	17,572
Horry	76,993	145,854	0	0	0	7	0	0	80	222,935	222,847
Jasper	9,180	11,486	0	0	3,736	5	0	0	979	25,385	20,666

Kershaw	25,341	8,066	150	0	2,041	8,539	0	0	96	44,233	33,557
Lancaster (includes 6,920 tons exported waste)	31,075	43	26	0	0	394	0	0	24	31,561	31,143
Laurens	0	42,171	112	0	0	30,807	0	0	0	73,090	42,283
Lee	11,976	0	0	0	194	3,232	0	0	23	15,425	11,976
Lexington	100,889	47,240	623	0	1,029	19,059	0	0	2,853	171,692	148,752
Marion	12,393	7	0	0	0	1,929	0	0	51	14,380	12,400
Marlboro	11,604	0	0	0	0	335	0	0	65	12,004	11,604
McCormick	2,904	1,257	0	0	0	160	0	0	537	4,858	4,161
Newberry	40,567	379	1,557	0	0	7,879	0	0	38	50,420	42,503
Oconee (includes 37,482 tons exported waste)	37,141	5,850	10	0	0	6,368	0	0	0	49,368	43,000
Orangeburg	49,458	29,993	50	1,337	608	8,923	0	0	4,014	94,382	79,501
Pickens (includes 43,306 tons exported waste)	43,135	5,334	66	0	3,918	6,348	0	0	28	58,829	48,536
Richland	231,784	75,532	3,485	2,096	7,623	17,884	0	0	3,502	341,907	310,801
Saluda	7,656	2,240	0	0	0	4,773	0	0	19	14,687	9,896
Spartanburg (includes 146 tons exported waste)	57,513	138,697	52,795	0	14,275	88,494	0	0	135	351,908	249,005
Sumter	55,412	8,424	0	0	8,896	81,465	0	0	2,148	156,345	63,836
Union	11,421	8,493	255	0	1,799	6,191	0	0	151	28,309	20,169
Williamsburg	5,524	10,597	3,377	0	0	8,740	0	0	21	28,259	19,498
York (includes 41,325 tons exported waste)	102,624	30,721	11,512	0	0	20,811	0	0	392	166,059	144,857
S.C. COUNTIES TOTAL (MSWLF/TS/EXP/INC)	2,050,956	1,271,381	124,339	61,184	210,221	724,239	261	3,870	272,099	4,718,551	3,446,675
Georgia	15,473	12,762	575	0	19	91,516	0	0	612	120,957	28,810
North Carolina	142,004	263,377	148,693	20	1,492	83,102	0	0	506	639,194	554,074
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	54	0	0	0	54	0
Texas	29,882	0	0	0	0	1,166	0	0	0	31,048	29,882
California	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	16
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	94,483	0	0	0	94,483	0
Massachusetts	475,495	0	0	0	0	2,949	0	0	0	478,444	475,495
New Jersey	155,716	0	0	0	8,180	0	0	0	0	163,895	155,716
OUT OF STATE TOTAL (MSWLF)	818,569	276,156	149,268	20	9,690	273,271	0	0	1,125	1,528,099	1,243,993
TOTAL BY WASTE STREAM	2,869,525	1,547,536	273,607	61,205	219,911	997,510	261	3,870	273,224	6,246,649	4,690,668

CHART 6.5: Total Solid Waste Recycling, Disposal and Generation Rates in Tons

COUNTY	POPULATION	TOTAL SW DISPOSED OF IN THE MSW LANDFILLS, SW INCINERATORS & EXPORTED	TOTAL C&D & LCD DEBRIS DISPOSED OF IN PART II, III & IV LANDFILLS	TOTAL INDUSTRIAL SW DISPOSED OF IN COMMERCIAL & ONSITE ISW LANDFILLS	TOTAL AMOUNT OF ALL SW LANDFILLED INCINERATED & EXPORTED	TOTAL COUNTY RECYCLING EFFORTS	TOTAL AMOUNT OF SW GENERATED (RECYCLED + DISPOSED)	PERCENT OF TOTAL SW GENERATED THAT WAS RECYCLED (SW RECYCLED/ GENERATED)
Abbeville	26,308	15,836	17,374	1	33,211	13,103	46,314	28.3
Aiken	148,960	131,285	98,203	37,558	267,046	40,427	307,474	13.1
Allendale	11,061	6,990	3,128	0	10,118	2,242	12,360	18.1
Anderson	173,550	161,610	50,815	16	212,441	138,627	351,069	39.5
Bamberg	15,952	11,280	4,811	0	16,091	982	17,073	5.8
Barnwell	23,404	20,128	53,588	0	73,716	5,694	79,411	7.2
Beaufort	135,725	190,689	139,916	0	330,605	68,971	399,576	17.3
Berkeley	149,668	300,480	36,175	263,835	600,490	1,635,130	2,235,620	73.1
Calhoun	15,287	12,143	4,149	711	17,002	838	17,840	4.7
Charleston	326,762	470,301	130,755	192,535	793,590	410,829	1,204,419	34.1
Cherokee	53,782	71,145	8,132	13,472	92,750	88,501	181,251	48.8
Chester	33,563	37,847	4,366	777	42,990	1,727	44,717	3.9
Chesterfield	43,289	20,206	14,448	1,746	36,400	1,895	38,296	4.9
Clarendon	33,157	8,112	9,296	0	17,408	5,149	22,557	22.8
Colleton	39,595	38,100	13,823	726	52,648	16,022	68,671	23.3
Darlington	67,577	51,823	12,858	17,750	82,431	14,435	96,866	14.9
Dillon	31,289	34,416	10,995	0	45,411	1,483	46,894	3.2
Dorchester	107,004	122,594	2,155	78,566	203,314	20,364	223,678	9.1
Edgefield	24,794	13,406	4,665	0	18,071	3,893	21,965	17.7
Fairfield	24,142	21,981	177	32	22,189	1,781	23,970	7.4
Florence	129,679	154,874	1,264	32,850	188,988	32,856	221,845	14.8
Georgetown	59,790	50,709	30,087	21,716	102,512	243,056	345,568	70.3
Greenville	401,174	673,249	142,827	13	816,089	558,211	1,374,300	40.6
Greenwood	67,519	120,320	15,865	21	136,207	28,896	165,103	17.5
Hampton	21,301	22,991	8,590	0	31,581	9,713	41,294	23.5
Horry	217,608	222,935	155,676	0	378,611	374,203	752,814	49.7
Jasper	21,193	25,385	759	0	26,144	15,212	41,356	36.8
Kershaw	55,491	44,233	41,923	2	86,158	12,790	98,948	12.9
Lancaster	63,135	31,561	133	31,067	62,761	75,256	138,016	54.5
Laurens	70,218	73,090	9,180	20	82,290	14,169	96,459	14.7
Lee	20,500	15,425	0	0	15,425	6,194	21,620	28.7
Lexington	231,057	171,692	255,589	110,478	537,758	1,001,274	1,539,032	65.1
Marion	35,086	14,380	29,818	0	44,198	1,848	46,046	4.0
Marlboro	28,147	12,004	845	4,945	17,794	43,116	60,911	70.8
McCormick	10,133	4,858	1,391	0	6,249	1,040	7,289	14.3
Newberry	37,209	50,420	1,098	0	51,518	14,492	66,010	22.0
Oconee	69,057	49,368	32,612	0	81,980	40,845	122,825	33.3
Orangeburg	90,779	94,382	21,165	215,232	330,779	30,848	361,627	8.5
Pickens	112,475	58,829	44,853	8	103,690	26,665	130,354	20.5
Richland	334,609	341,907	224,291	145,239	711,436	70,077	781,513	9.0
Saluda	18,870	14,687	1,149	0	15,836	1,776	17,612	10.1
Spartanburg	264,230	351,908	77,173	15,144	444,224	294,729	738,953	39.9
Sumter	105,943	156,345	38,925	9	195,279	98,361	293,640	33.5
Union	28,862	28,309	805	1,231	30,345	2,281	32,626	7.0
Williamsburg	35,372	28,259	2,386	10,065	40,711	4,243	44,954	9.4
York	183,762	166,059	117,791	7,063	290,913	895,633	1,186,546	75.5
TOTAL FOR S.C. COUNTIES	4,198,068	4,718,551	1,876,025	1,202,826	7,797,401	6,369,880	14,167,281	45.0
OUT OF STATE TOTAL	—	1,528,099	39,752	2,836	1,570,687	—	1,570,687	—
TOTAL WASTE STREAM	4,198,068	6,246,649	1,915,777	1,205,662	9,368,088	6,369,880	15,737,968	45.0

CHART 6.6: Construction & Demolition (C&D) Debris and Land-Clearing Debris (LCD) Landfill Disposal in Tons by Facility Type and County

COUNTY OR PLACE OF ORIGIN	PART IV C&D/LCD LANDFILLS – LONG-TERM C&D LANDFILLS	PART II C&D/LCD LANDFILLS – LAND-CLEARING DEBRIS LANDFILLS	PART III C&D/LCD LANDFILLS – INDUSTRIAL C&D LANDFILLS	TOTAL FOR EACH COUNTY
Abbeville	4,549	12,825	0	17,374
Aiken	79,529	18,610	64	98,203
Allendale	3,128	0	0	3,128
Anderson	35,801	15,014	0	50,815
Bamberg	4,811	0	0	4,811
Barnwell	10,411	0	43,178	53,588
Beaufort	139,916	0	0	139,916
Berkeley	36,175	0	0	36,175
Calhoun	3,554	0	595	4,149
Charleston	130,755	0	0	130,755
Cherokee	8,132	0	0	8,132
Chester	4,366	0	0	4,366
Chesterfield	14,448	0	0	14,448
Clarendon	9,296	0	0	9,296
Colleton	13,823	0	0	13,823
Darlington	12,858	0	0	12,858
Dillon	10,995	0	0	10,995
Dorchester	2,155	0	0	2,155
Edgefield	3,244	1,421	0	4,665
Fairfield	177	0	0	177
Florence	1,264	0	0	1,264
Georgetown	30,087	0	0	30,087
Greenville	142,767	60	0	142,827
Greenwood	14,675	1,190	0	15,865
Hampton	8,590	0	0	8,590
Horry	155,676	0	0	155,676
Jasper	176	583	0	759
Kershaw	41,923	0	0	41,923
Lancaster	0	132	1	133
Laurens	6,635	2,545	0	9,180
Lee	0	0	0	0
Lexington	246,783	8,806	0	255,589
Marion	29,818	0	0	29,818
Marlboro	845	0	0	845
McCormick	1,335	56	0	1,391
Newberry	1,098	0	0	1,098
Oconee	19,867	12,745	0	32,612
Orangeburg	20,915	250	0	21,165
Pickens	34,746	10,107	0	44,853
Richland	216,706	7,585	0	224,291
Saluda	1,149	0	0	1,149
Spartanburg	71,424	5,749	0	77,173
Sumter	38,925	0	0	38,925
Union	5	800	0	805
Williamsburg	2,386	0	0	2,386
York	97,810	19,981	0	117,791
C&D LCD from S.C.	1,713,729	118,458	43,837	1,876,025
Out-of-State (origin not specified)	38,334	1,418	0	39,752
TOTAL AMOUNT OF C&D/LCD DISPOSED	1,752,063	119,876	43,837	1,915,777

CHART 6.7: Commercial and On-site Industrial Solid Waste Landfill (ISWLF) Disposal Data in Tons

ISWLF BY COUNTY OF ORIGIN	TOTAL DISPOSED OF AT THE COMMERCIAL ISWLFS	TOTAL DISPOSED OF AT THE ON-SITE ISWLFS	TOTAL INDUSTRIAL SOLID WASTE DISPOSED
Abbeville	1	0	1
Aiken	0	37,558	37,558
Anderson	16	0	16
Berkeley	50,842	212,993	263,835
Calhoun	0	711	711
Charleston	192,535	0	192,535
Cherokee	13,472	0	13,472
Chester	7	770	777
Chesterfield	1,746	0	1,746
Colleton	726	0	726
Darlington	4,500	13,250	17,750
Dorchester	78,566	0	78,566
Fairfield	32	0	32
Florence	32,850	0	32,850
Georgetown	0	21,716	21,716
Greenville	13	0	13
Greenwood	21	0	21
Kershaw	2	0	2
Lancaster	31,067	0	31,067
Laurens	20	0	20
Lexington	2	110,476	110,478
Marlboro	0	4,945	4,945
Orangeburg	0	215,232	215,232
Pickens	8	0	8
Richland	239	145,000	145,239
Spartanburg	493	14,651	15,144
Sumter	9	0	9
Union	1,231	0	1,231
Williamsburg	0	10,065	10,065
York	219	6,844	7,063
STATE TOTAL	408,615	794,211	1,202,826

NOTE: Counties not listed in this chart did not have industrial solid waste data reported for them.

CHART 6.8: MSW Generated for Disposal in Tons for Use In Demonstrating Need					
COUNTY	FY05	FY04	FY03	FY02	FY01
Abbeville	15,836	18,817	25,909	23,792	25,879
Aiken	131,285	149,515	111,935	101,193	121,897
Allendale	6,990	5,903	6,540	6,549	6,297
Anderson	161,610	148,849	148,232	170,387	136,770
Bamberg	11,280	11,652	13,768	17,911	19,644
Barnwell	20,128	19,373	18,247	71,924	20,570
Beaufort	181,849	164,984	151,624	142,337	139,979
Berkeley	300,480	353,891	305,575	172,888	155,071
Calhoun	12,143	8,660	9,659	10,183	3,938
Charleston	243,271	221,896	180,463	149,955	159,547
Cherokee	71,145	71,332	73,943	78,519	86,395
Chester	37,847	37,070	44,435	58,377	31,543
Chesterfield	20,206	21,941	24,514	22,506	24,842
Clarendon	8,112	18,403	10,932	14,222	32,148
Colleton	38,100	35,071	31,737	52,805	19,762
Darlington	51,823	52,057	68,953	45,920	51,138
Dillon	34,416	13,925	34,092	31,961	38,571
Dorchester	122,594	94,275	93,306	64,906	65,143
Edgefield	13,406	13,969	14,870	14,774	14,822
Fairfield	21,981	22,546	23,076	19,664	21,065
Florence	154,874	152,909	151,123	148,367	150,094
Georgetown	50,709	49,736	70,531	71,720	59,655
Greenville	673,249	589,204	613,417	489,216	526,467
Greenwood	120,320	109,407	91,719	93,699	105,728
Hampton	22,991	18,188	22,039	20,656	20,203
Horry	222,935	227,469	212,686	193,573	199,410
Jasper	22,100	20,879	17,692	15,457	15,351
Kershaw	44,233	40,162	45,597	39,716	37,575
Lancaster	31,561	35,533	35,088	36,565	30,175
Laurens	73,090	51,636	57,940	50,477	51,133
Lee	15,425	14,981	14,670	27,034	19,245
Lexington	171,692	256,226	221,323	172,856	128,951
Marion	14,380	21,673	4,796	13,668	13,830
Marlboro	12,004	21,815	15,289	13,846	10,401
McCormick	4,858	5,183	11,869	4,682	5,333
Newberry	50,420	48,591	47,893	47,662	44,292
Oconee	49,368	45,533	45,260	46,749	50,400
Orangeburg	94,382	92,970	98,350	84,278	85,677
Pickens	54,966	59,873	56,938	56,669	58,572
Richland	341,907	349,087	327,966	323,740	342,760
Saluda	14,687	9,684	9,197	8,619	8,702
Spartanburg	351,908	373,060	418,942	307,298	314,706
Sumter	156,345	135,220	119,698	95,752	96,023
Union	28,309	18,988	12,835	15,794	17,241
Williamsburg	28,259	25,582	26,100	26,966	36,385
York	166,059	152,060	147,720	139,609	144,255
This data is solely for use in calculating annual MSWLF tonnage limits as related to R.61-107.17, Demonstration of Need. Any other use of this data may lead to an inaccurate conclusion.					

CHART 6.9: C&D Debris Generated in South Carolina and Disposed of in Part IV C&D Landfills in Tons for Use In Demonstrating Need

COUNTY	FY05	FY04	FY03	FY02	FY01
Abbeville	4,549	557	0	0	0
Aiken	79,529	74,412	76,117	55,740	44,389
Allendale	3,128	1,578	3,534	1,814	962
Anderson	35,801	35,206	42,857	58,068	37,498
Bamberg	4,811	4,883	5,788	5,796	4,341
Barnwell	10,411	8,329	12,749	10,651	10,736
Beaufort	139,916	121,464	102,287	91,022	107,950
Berkeley	36,175	66,023	58,137	72,948	51,034
Calhoun	3,554	4,139	4,067	5,873	7,243
Charleston	130,755	108,148	189,167	161,849	199,464
Cherokee	8,132	10,658	8,586	10,512	8,695
Chester	4,366	3,220	2,346	4,175	5,605
Chesterfield	14,448	12,805	15,192	7,545	3,746
Clarendon	9,296	5,500	4,605	4,574	6,019
Colleton	13,823	13,157	13,295	14,842	14,846
Darlington	12,858	12,614	13,657	15,252	15,118
Dillon	10,995	11,412	10,096	11,359	9,951
Dorchester	2,155	0	10,044	16,069	17,706
Edgefield	3,244	2,678	3,006	1,790	2,862
Fairfield	177	126	33	407	0
Florence	1,264	883	41	893	19,409
Georgetown	30,087	33,680	22,114	26,820	27,770
Greenville	142,767	87,157	147,929	130,358	135,406
Greenwood	14,675	7,408	12,281	8,320	2,932
Hampton	8,590	7,444	3,221	5,714	3,349
Horry	155,676	170,856	135,648	116,954	121,949
Jasper	176	240	500	6,519	344
Kershaw	41,923	33,277	30,452	31,193	23,208
Lancaster	0	0	3	1,345	3,267
Laurens	6,635	8,434	8,631	4,649	7,312
Lee	0	0	0	0	0
Lexington	246,783	231,899	228,223	191,618	198,992
Marion	29,818	16,493	10,982	7,032	9,238
Marlboro	845	1,040	1,034	1,059	540
McCormick	1,335	920	819	935	1,084
Newberry	1,098	797	487	262	5
Oconee	19,867	20,608	15,558	13,655	12,820
Orangeburg	20,915	23,222	21,479	19,663	18,070
Pickens	34,746	16,049	26,334	15,911	14,744
Richland	216,706	199,805	206,794	177,999	201,973
Saluda	1,149	1,176	1,116	1,288	1,199
Spartanburg	71,424	58,803	26,000	65,096	60,762
Sumter	38,925	42,747	51,962	48,489	49,039
Union	5	4	1,320	14,689	3,842
Williamsburg	2,386	2,585	3,818	4,106	4,828
York	97,810	82,448	42,550	54,086	48,504

This data is solely for use in calculating annual C&D tonnage limits as related to R.61-107.17, Demonstration of Need. Any other use of this data may lead to an inaccurate conclusion.

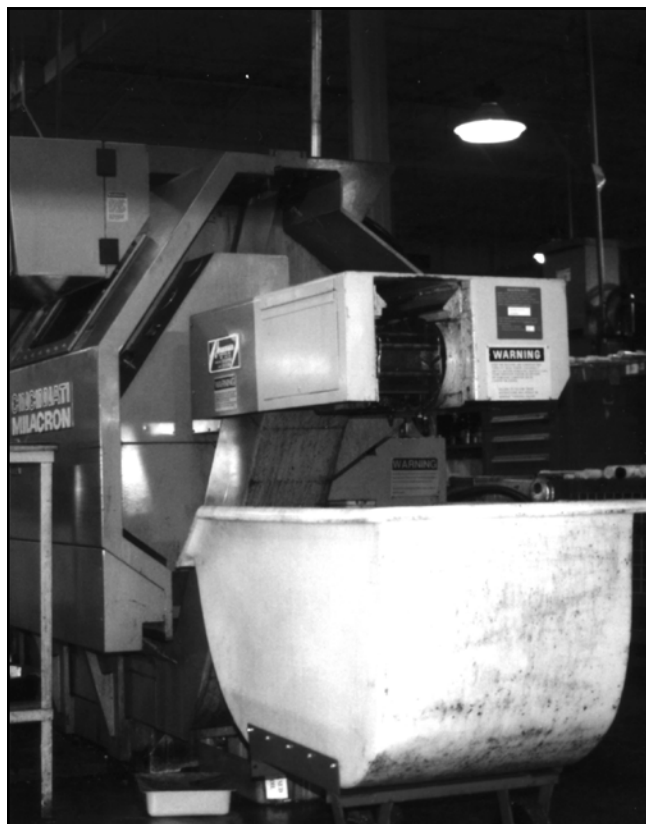
**CHART 6.10: Industrial Solid Waste (ISW)
Generated and Disposed of in Commercial ISW
Landfills in Tons**

COUNTY	CLASS I	CLASS II
Abbeville	1	0
Anderson	16	0
Berkeley	37,053	13,789
Charleston	150,689	41,846
Cherokee	13,472	0
Chester	7	0
Chesterfield	1,746	0
Colleton	0	726
Darlington	4,500	0
Dorchester	61,755	16,811
Fairfield	32	0
Florence	32,850	0
Greenville	13	0
Greenwood	21	0
Kershaw	2	0
Lancaster	31,067	0
Laurens	20	0
Lexington	2	0
Pickens	8	0
Richland	239	0
Spartanburg	493	0
Sumter	9	0
Union	1,231	0
York	219	0

There is only one Class III ISW Landfill in South Carolina and no waste was reported for FY05. This data is solely for use in calculating annual ISW tonnage limits as related to R.61-107.17, Demonstration of Need. Any other use of this data may lead to an inaccurate conclusion.



The Demonstration of Need Regulation, R.61-107.17, can be viewed on-line at www.scdhec.gov/lwm/regs/r61-107_17.pdf.





APPENDIX

In FY05, there were 408 permitted solid waste facilities in South Carolina. These facilities include – but are not limited to – landfills, transfer stations and processing facilities.

Chart 9.2 (on the following pages) reflects a complete listing of permitted facilities at the close of FY05. It includes:

- the name of the county in which the facility is located;
- the facility name; and
- the corresponding facility identification number.

The following legend – Chart 9.1 – should be used when referring to Chart 9.2.

CHART 9.1: Legend	
C&D	Construction and Demolition Debris
C&D LF	Construction and Demolition Debris Landfill
C&D+LCDL	Construction and Demolition Debris & Land-Clearing Debris Landfill
CF	Composting Facility
INC	Incinerator
ISWLF	Industrial Solid Waste Landfill
LA	Land Application
LCD	Land-Clearing Debris
LCDLF	Land-Clearing Debris Landfill
LCD+YTLF	Land-Clearing Debris & Yard Trash Landfill
LF	Landfill
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
MSWLF	Municipal Solid Waste Landfill
RC	Recycling Center
RD&D	Research, Development & Demonstration Project
ST	Soil Treatment
SW	Solid Waste
SWP	Solid Waste Processor
TS	Transfer Station
UOM	Used Oil Marketer
UOP	Used Oil Processor
WTC	Waste Tire Collector
WTD	Waste Tire Disposal
WTP	Waste Tire Processor
WTR	Waste Tire Recycler
YTLF	Yard Trash Landfill

CHART 9.2: Permitted Solid Waste Facilities for FY05

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	FACILITY ID #	COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	FACILITY ID #
PART I – SHORT-TERM LANDFILLS			Pickens	Stewart's Grading & Excavation LCDLF	392738-1701
Spartanburg	Chapman, Robert C&DLF	422908-1304	Richland	Blythewood Construction Company, Inc. LCD+YTLF	402479-1701
PART II – LCD+YTLF			Richland	Broad River Landscaping LCD+YTLF	402467-1701
Abbeville	City of Abbeville LCD+YTLF	011002-1703	Richland	Meetz, Billy LCD+YTLF	402463-1701
Abbeville	Dobbins LCDLF	012458-1701	Saluda	Goff LCD+YTLF	412682-1701
Abbeville	M.H. Carolinas LCD+YTLF	012755-1701	Spartanburg	Brown LCD+YTLF	422474-1701
Abbeville	Threlko, Inc. LCDLF	012741-1701	Spartanburg	Brown LCD+YTLF	422474-1702
Aiken	G.L. Williams LCDLF	022481-1701	Spartanburg	City of Woodruff Lanford Road LCD+YTLF	421002-1701
Aiken	Gary Miller LCDLF	022725-1701	Spartanburg	Cliffdale Road LCD+YTLF	422683-1701
Aiken	Jack Wood LCDLF	022719-1701	Spartanburg	Hawkins Grading LCD+YTLF	422473-1702
Aiken	John Swearingen LCDLF	022743-1701	Spartanburg	Howard Grading and Construction LCDLF	422712-1701
Aiken	Randy Hill LCDLF	022720-1701	Spartanburg	Jeff Thomas (Strickland Drive) LCD+YTLF	422459-1701
Aiken	Williams, Mike LCD+YTLF	022740-1701	Spartanburg	Jimmy Wilson Construction (Hunsinger Site) LCD+YTLF	422647-1702
Anderson	Broadway LCDLF	042722-1701	Spartanburg	Jimmy Wilson Construction (Skinner Site) LCD+YTLF	422647-1703
Anderson	City of Belton LCD+YTLF	041005-1701	Spartanburg	PAR Grading & Hauling LCD+YTLF	422627-1701
Anderson	Miller Construction Company LCD+YTLF (Site #5, Slaton)	042689-1702	Spartanburg	Smith LCD+YTLF	422419-1701
Anderson	Starr LCD&YTLF	041001-1701	Spartanburg	T. Glen Easler Grading & Landscaping LCD+YTLF	422607-1701
Chester	Town of Great Falls	121002-1701	Union	City of Union LCD+YTLF	441003-1701
Edgefield	Eugene Easler LCDLF	192757-1701	York	City of Rock Hill LCD+YTLF	461002-1702
Edgefield	Pioneer Clearing LCD+YTLF (Site 2)	192697-1701	York	Clawson LCD+YTLF	462620-1701
Florence	Town of Timmons ville	211003-1701	York	Creekside of York County LCDLF	462748-1701
Greenville	Grambling Brothers Contracting	232486-1701	York	McCall Deer Creek Drive LCDLF	462672-1701
Greenville	H.R. Garrett, Inc.	232478-1701	PART III – C&D LANDFILLS		
Greenville	James Owens LCDLF	232758-1701	Aiken	Savannah River Site 632-G C&DLF	065800-1901
Greenville	Trotter LCD+YTLF	232455-1701	Aiken	Westinghouse Savannah River Company	025800-1901
Jasper	Jasper County LCD+YTLF	271001-1701	Calhoun	Voridian (C&DLF)	093322-1901
Lancaster	Heath Springs LCD+YTLF	291002-1701	Darlington	Wellman Palmetto Plant	163329-1901
Lancaster	Lancaster County LCD+YTLF	291001-1703	Greenville	General Electric C&D+LCDLF	233321-1901
Laurens	Harris LCDLF	302458-1704	Lancaster	Springs Industries, Inc.	292657-1901
Laurens	H.R. Garrett (Lisbon Road) LCDLF #2	302458-1703	Spartanburg	INVISTA (Hoechst Celanese) C&DLF	423312-1901
Laurens	H.R. Garrett, Inc. (Henderson Road) LCD+YTLF	302458-1705	PART IV – LONG-TERM LANDFILLS		
Laurens	H.R. Garrett, Inc. (Michaela Street) LCD+YTLF	302458-1701	Abbeville	Abbeville County C&DLF	011001-1201
Lexington	Highway 378 LCD+YTLF	322456-1702	Aiken	Aiken County (Barden) C&D+LCD LF	021001-1201
Lexington	Sligh Properties LCD+YTLF	322470-1701	Aiken	Aiken County Wagener C&DLF	021001-1202
Lexington	Sox and Sons Construction Company	322613-1701	Aiken	G.L. Williams C&D+LCDLF	022481-1201
Lexington	Town of Batesburg-Leesville LCDLF	321003-1701	Aiken	Rainbow Falls Road C&DLF	022737-1201
McCormick	Town of McCormick LCD+YTLF	331002-1701	Anderson	Bobby and Danny C&D+LCDLF	042629-1201
Newberry	Metts LCD+YTLF	362490-1701	Anderson	Clemson University Long-term C&D+LCDLF	041804-1202
Oconee	Nimmons Bridge Road LCD+YTLF	372690-1701	Anderson	Enterprise Material Handling C&DLF	042733-1201
Oconee	Northwest Grading Company LCD+YTLF	372614-1701	Anderson	Starr C&D+LCDLF	041001-1201
Oconee	Wells Highway LCD+YTLF	372649-1701	Anderson	Starr C&D+LCDLF	041001-1203
Oconee	Wood LCD+YTLF	372669-1701	Bamberg	Bamberg County C&D+LCDLF	051001-1201
Orangeburg	Spire s LCD+YTLF	382480-1701	Barnwell	Barnwell County C&DLF	061001-1201
Pickens	City of Easley LCDLF	391003-1701	Beaufort	Barnwell Resources C&D+LCDLF	072410-1201
Pickens	Martin LCD+YTLF	392600-1701			


COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	FACILITY ID #	COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	FACILITY ID #
Berkeley	Berkeley County C&DLF	081001-1201	Spartanburg	Wasp Nest Road C&DLF	421001-1202
Calhoun	Calhoun County C&D+LCDLF	091001-1201	Sumter	Sumter County C&DLF	431001-1201
Charleston	Charleston County Bees Ferry C&D+LCDLF	101001-1201	Sumter	Sumter County C&DLF (Area C)	431001-1202
Cherokee	Cherokee County C&DLF	111001-1201	Union	Copeland C&D+LCDLF	442329-1201
Cherokee	City of Gaffney C&DLF	111002-1201	Williamsburg	City of Lake City C&DLF	451002-1201
Chester	Chester County C&D+LCDLF	121001-1201	Williamsburg	Williamsburg County C&DLF	451001-1201
Chesterfield	Furr Facility C&DLF	132670-1201	York	Coltharp C&D+LCDLF	462602-1201
Clarendon	Clarendon County C&D+LCDLF	141001-1203	York	Rogers C&DLF	462427-1201
Colleton	Colleton County C&DLF	151001-1201	York	York County C&D+LCDLF	461001-1201
Darlington	Darlington County C&D+LCDLF	161001-1201	COMPOSTING		
Dillon	Dillon County C&D+LCDLF	171001-1202	Aiken	421 Composting Site (G.L. Williams)	022676-3002
Edgefield	Tri-County LF	194200-1201	Aiken	APAC Composting (G.L. Williams)	022676-3001
Florence	Florence County C&DLF	211001-1201	Aiken	City of Aiken CF	021002-3001
Georgetown	Georgetown County C&D+LCDLF	221001-1202	Allendale	Town of Allendale CF	031001-3001
Greenville	Carter Excavating C&D+LCDLF	232416-1201	Anderson	City of Anderson CF	041003-3001
Greenville	Enoree C&D+LCDLF	231001-1201	Anderson	Honea Path YT & Debris CF	041002-3001
Greenville	Greenville LT C&DLF	232441-1201	Anderson	Town of Williamston CF	041004-3001
Greenville	WCA Shiloh C&D+LCDLF	232644-1201	Berkeley	Berkeley County CF	081001-3001
Greenwood	Greenwood County C&DLF	241001-1201	Charleston	Barr Construction Wood Grinding	102641-3001
Hampton	Hampton County C&D+LCDLF	251001-1201	Charleston	Charleston County CF	101001-3001
Horry	Horry County Solid Waste Authority C&D+LCDLF	261001-1201	Charleston	Spring Grove Environmental North Charleston CF	102441-3001
Jasper	Oakwood C&DLF and RC	272438-1201	Charleston	Sunnyside Farms Composting	102646-3001
Jasper	Oakwood C&DLF and RC (Cell 2)	272438-1202	Cherokee	Cherokee County Composting	111001-3001
Jasper	Snake Road C&DLF	272742-1201	Chester	City of Chester Composting	121003-3001
Kershaw	Kershaw County C&D+LCDLF	281001-1201	Chester	Hyponex Composting	123331-3001
Kershaw	Loveless & Loveless C&D+LCDLF	282428-1201	Chester	Town of Great Falls	121002-3001
Kershaw	Pine Hill C&DLF	282401-1201	Chesterfield	City of Pageland Composting	131002-3001
Laurens	City of Clinton C&D+LCDLF	301002-1201	Dillon	Town of Latta Composting	171002-3001
Laurens	Curry Lake C&DLF	302693-1201	Florence	City of Florence Composting	211004-3001
Laurens	Laurens County C&DLF	301001-1201	Georgetown	Dirty Work, Inc. Composting	222671-3001
Lexington	Carolina Materials C&D+LCDLF	322611-1201	Georgetown	Frasier Composting	222679-3001
Lexington	Edmund C&DLF (Cell 2)	321001-1202	Georgetown	Georgetown County LF Composting	221001-3001
Lexington	Highway 378 C&D+LCDLF	322456-1202	Greenville	Greenville County Mulching (Enoree LF Composting)	231001-3001
Lexington	Lexington County C&D+LCDLF	321001-1201	Hampton	Hampton County Composting	251001-3001
Lexington	Oswald Lumber C&D+LCDLF	322601-1201	Horry	C. Owens & Son, Inc. Composting	262635-3001
Lexington	S&T Recycling C&DLF	322456-1203	Horry	Coastal Reclamation Composting	262448-3001
Lexington	Southeastern Associates C&D+LCDLF	322428-1201	Horry	G&G Mining Company LLC Composting	262667-3001
Marion	City of Marion C&D+LCDLF	341003-1201	Horry	Holmes Composting	262616-3001
Marion	City of Mullins C&DLF	341002-1201	Horry	Horry County Composting	261001-3001
Marion	Sandlands C&D+LCDLF	342729-1201	Horry	P-Mining Composting	262650-3001
Marion	Sandlands C&D+LCDLF (Phase II)	342729-1202	Horry	Robert O. Collins Co Hwy 544 Composting	262659-3001
Oconee	Seneca 2 C&D+LCDLF	371001-1202	Horry	Sunway Environmental. Inc.	262666-3001
Oconee	Seneca C&D+LCDLF	371001-1201	Horry	Vereen Composting	262484-3001
Orangeburg	City of Orangeburg LF	381002-1201	Horry	White & Son, Inc. Composting	262606-3001
Orangeburg	Orangeburg County C&DLF	381001-1201	Jasper	G&B Services Composting	272705-3001
Pickens	Easley C&D+LCDLF	391001-1201	Kershaw	Kershaw County Yard Waste Composting	281001-3001
Richland	City of Columbia South C&D+LCDLF	401002-1201			
Richland	Richland County C&D+LCDLF	401001-1201			

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	FACILITY ID #	COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	FACILITY ID #
Kershaw	Loveless & Loveless Composting	282428-3001	Greenville	Southern Grading I Site	232701-3001
Lancaster	Gupton Composting	292625-3001	Greenville	Southern Grading II Site	232701-3002
Lancaster	Lancaster County Yard Waste Composting	291001-3001	Greenville	Southern Grading III Site	232701-3003
Lancaster	Piedmont Composting	292642-3001	Greenville	S.R. Mulch & Wood Grinding	232739-3001
Lancaster	Town of Heath Springs Composting	291002-3001	Greenville	WCA Shiloh Wood Processing	232644-3001
Laurens	Laurens County Composting	301001-3001	Hampton	Town of Yemassee Shredding	251002-3001
Lee	Lee County Composting and Recycling	312640-3001	Horry	Dixie Recycling, LLC	262652-3001
Lexington	Carolina Materials Wood Waste Processing	322611-3001	Jasper	Cleland Ridgeland Wood Chipping	272605-3001
Marion	City of Marion Composting	341003-3001	Jasper	Oakwood C&DLF Wood Grinding	272438-3001
Marlboro	Marlboro County Composting	351001-3001	Lexington	Eagle Recovery Wood Grinding	322754-3001
Marlboro	McDuffie & Son Composting	352691-3001	Lexington	S&T Grading Wood Processing	322456-3001
Newberry	City of Newberry Composting and Shredding	361002-3001	Newberry	Metts Wood Recycling	362750-3001
Newberry	Newberry County Composting	361001-3001	Oconee	Seneca Mulching	371001-3001
Richland	City of Columbia Composting	401002-3001	Oconee	Woody's Chips and Mulch	372703-3001
Richland	Fort Jackson Compost	405802-3001	Pickens	City of Clemson Brush RC	391002-3001
Richland	Mitch Hook Wood Composting	402696-3001	Spartanburg	Fairforest Wood RC	422749-3001
Spartanburg	City of Spartanburg Highway 295 Composting	421005-3001	Sumter	Sumter County Wood Processing	431001-3001
Spartanburg	Wellford LF Composting	421001-3002	York	Second Chance Mulch Center	462751-3001
Sumter	S.C.R. Composting	432661-3001	SOIL TREATMENT		
Williamsburg	Black River Composting	452699-3001	Sumter	G&K Tank Services	432752-8001
Williamsburg	City of Hemingway Composting	451003-3001	INCINERATORS		
York	City of Fort Mill Composting	461003-3001	Beaufort	Daufuskie Site Prep Air Curtain INC	072753-4001
York	City of Rock Hill Composting	461002-3002	Beaufort	Ulmer Brothers Air Curtain INC	072711-4001
York	City of York Composting	461004-3001	Charleston	Montenay Charleston Resource Recovery	102495-4001
York	Deer Creek Composting	462672-3001	Jasper	Malphrus Construction Company Air Curtain INC	272716-4001
York	Pressley Composting	462655-3001	Pickens	Pickens County Air Curtain Destructor	391001-4001
York	River Hills Community Association Composting	462497-3002	INDUSTRIAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILLS		
York	Rogers Composting	462636-3001	Aiken	Owens Corning Fiberglass	022431-1601
York	York County Composting	461001-3001	Aiken	Savannah River Site 288-F ISWLF	025800-1601
WOOD GRINDING FACILITIES			Aiken	Savannah River Site ISWLF (Z-Area)	025500-1603
Aiken	Carolina Country Construction Wood Processing	022761-3001	Aiken	SCE&G Urquhart Station LF	023320-1601
Beaufort	Associated Materials Wood Grinding	072731-3001	Aiken	Southeastern Clay ISWLF	023336-1601
Beaufort	Barnwell Resources Shredding/Chipping	072410-3001	Anderson	Owens Corning Fiberglass ISWLF	043334-1601
Beaufort	Hilton Head Plantation P.O.A. Wood Chipping	072413-3001	Berkeley	Georgia Pacific Corporation	083304-1601
Beaufort	Sea Pines Wood Chipping Facility	072405-3001	Berkeley	Highway 52, Williams Station ISWLF	083309-1601
Charleston	Burning Acres Composting & Shredding	102487-3001	Berkeley	S.C. Public Service Authority ISWLF	083337-1601
Charleston	Ladson Wood Recycling	102745-3001	Berkeley	SCE&G Williams Station, Moncks Crnr. LF	083320-1601
Charleston	Moberry LCD Wood Chipping	102746-3001	Berkeley	Westvaco Corporation Industrial LF	083339-1601
Dillon	Nobles Corporation Wood Chipping	172483-3002	Calhoun	Voridian Industrial ISWLF	092432-1601
Dorchester	Jenner Recycling – Wood Processing	182717-3001	Charleston	GS Roofing Products ISWLF	102434-1601
Fairfield	Kaiser Enterprises, Inc. Wood Grinding	202726-3001	Charleston	Spring Grove ISWLF	102441-1601
Georgetown	McKenzie Wood Chipping	222732-3001	Chester	Bennett ISWLF	122493-1601
Greenville	Dillard Excavating Wood Chipping	232734-3001	Chester	Willamette Industries ISWLF	123301-1601
Greenville	Greater Greenville Sanitation Shredding	231003-3001	Chesterfield	Chesterfield County ISWLF	131001-1601
Greenville	Greenville Wood Waste RC	232420-3001	Darlington	CP&L Industrial LF (contractors)	163341-1602
			Darlington	CP&L Industrial LF (plant use)	163341-1601
			Darlington	Darlington Veneer Company	163307-1601
			Darlington	Nucor Steel	163325-1602

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	FACILITY ID #	COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	FACILITY ID #
Darlington	Sonoco Products Company LF	163315-1601	Saluda	Norbord Ash LA	303747-8001
Dillon	Dillon County Industrial LF	171001-1601	Spartanburg	Leigh Fibers LA of Cotton Mote	422634-8001
Dorchester	Pepperhill Regional ISWLF	182441-1601	MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILLS		
Florence	Pee Dee Environmental Services ISWLF	212426-1601	Abbeville	Abbeville County MSWLF	011001-1102
Florence	Smurfit-Stone Container ISWLF (ash)	213310-1601	Aiken	Three Rivers Regional MSWLF	024202-1101
Florence	Smurfit-Stone Container ISWLF (lime)	213310-1602	Anderson	Anderson Regional LF	042651-1101
Georgetown	International Paper ISWLF	222435-1601	Berkeley	Berkeley County Water & Sanitation Authority MSWLF	081001-1102
Lancaster	Mining Road ISWLF	292440-1601	Charleston	Bees Ferry Road MSWLF	101001-1101
Laurens	Michelin America's ISWLF	303311-1601	Dorchester	Oakridge MSWLF	182400-1101
Lexington	CMC Lexington Class III ISWLF	323328-1602	Georgetown	Georgetown County MSWLF	221001-1102
Lexington	Owen Industrial Products, Inc.	323328-1601	Greenville	Enoree Phase II MSWLF	231001-1101
Lexington	SCE&G (McMeekin Station)	323320-1601	Greenville	Twin Chimneys LF	231001-1102
Marlboro	Palmetto Brick Company	353324-1601	Greenwood	Greenwood County MSWLF	241001-1101
Marlboro	Weyerhaeuser Company (Willamette) ISWLF	353301-1601	Horry	Horry County SW Authority MSWLF	261001-1102
Newberry	Georgia Pacific Prosperity Plywood ISWLF	363304-1601	Jasper	Hickory Hill MSWLF	272401-1101
Newberry	Southeastern Resource Recovery, Inc.	362624-1601	Lee	Lee County LF SC, LLC	312411-1101
Oconee	Oconee Nuclear Station LF	373303-1601	Richland	Northeast LF, Inc.	402434-1101
Orangeburg	Ethyl Corporation/Albermarle Chemical	383345-1601	Richland	Richland LF, Inc.	402401-1101
Orangeburg	Georgia Pacific Corporation	383304-1601	Spartanburg	Palmetto LF & RC	422401-1101
Orangeburg	SCE&G (Cope LF)	383320-1601	Spartanburg	Wellford MSWLF	421001-1101
Richland	Carolina Grading, Inc. LF	402446-1601	Union	Union County Regional MSWLF	442441-1101
Richland	International Paper (Union Camp)	403313-1601	Williamsburg	Williamsburg County MSWLF	451001-1101
Richland	Intertape Polymer Group (Anchor Continental, Inc.)	403326-1601	RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION PROJECT		
Spartanburg	Kohler Company ISWLF	422442-1601	Aiken	Three Rivers MSWLF (RD&D)	024202-8001
Spartanburg	Red Hill ISWLF	422444-1601	SOLID WASTE PROCESSORS		
Spartanburg	Tindall Special ISWLF	423340-1601	Aiken	North Augusta Regional Material Recovery	021003-2001
Williamsburg	Martek ISWLF	453349-1601	Aiken	Three Rivers SW Authority MSW Processing Facility	024202-2001
York	Bowater, Inc. ISWLF	463318-1601	Anderson	ACE Recycling SWP	042663-2001
York	Celanese Acetate, LLC	463312-1601	Calhoun	Regulatory Solutions Processing Facility	092622-2001
York	Celanese Acetate, LLC	463312-1602	Colleton	American Bio-Mass Processing	152630-2001
York	Duke Power Company	463303-1601	Colleton	CMEG, Inc. SWP	152609-2001
LAND APPLICATION			Dillon	Nobles Corporation, C&D SWP	172483-2001
Charleston	DiMare's LA of Culled Tomatoes and Cucumbers	102643-8001	Dorchester	Eagle Environmental Services, Inc.	182628-2001
Charleston	Wood Not Waste LA	102756-8001	Dorchester	Pepperhill Processing & Transfer	182441-2001
Cherokee	Armstrong Textiles LA	112723-8001	Greenville	Fennell Container, Greenville Processing Facility	232441-2001
Darlington	Union Camp Corporation	163313-8001	Greenville	Vopak Industrial Services	233730-2001
Georgetown	International Paper LA of Paper Mill Boiler Ash	222654-8001	Greenville	Waste Reduction of SC SWP	232687-2001
Georgetown	International Paper LA of Paper Mill Boiler Ash	222654-8002	Lee	Lee County C&D Waste Processing	312640-2001
Lancaster	Bowers Fibers LA of Cotton Mote Waste	292684-8001	Lexington	Crandall Corporation	322704-2001
Laurens	Country Fresh LA	232736-8001	Spartanburg	220 Victor Hill SWP	422713-2001
Marlboro	Weyerhaeuser By-Products LA (Willamette)	353301-8001	Spartanburg	JBR Environmental Services	422673-2001
Orangeburg	Council Energy LA of Wood Ash	382633-8001	Sumter	Giant Resource Recovery, Sumter SWP	432675-2001
Orangeburg	Traywick, James LA	383320-8001	TRANSFER STATIONS		
Richland	Mungo Homes, LA of Crushed Gypsum Wallboard	402645-8001	Anderson	Anderson-Oconee TS	042760-6001
			Anderson	Pendleton TS	042401-6001
			Bamberg	Bamberg County MSW TS	051001-6001

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	FACILITY ID #	COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	FACILITY ID #
Barnwell	Barnwell County TS	061001-6001	York	Container Company of Carolina MSW TS (Fort Mill)	463323-6001
Beaufort	Haig Point SW TS	072496-6001	York	York County SW TS	461001-6001
Beaufort	Melrose SW TS	072492-6001	USED OIL MARKETER		
Charleston	Town of Mount Pleasant C&D TS	101002-6001	Charleston	Banks Construction	102707-7301
Cherokee	Cherokee County SW TS	111001-6001	Dorchester	Universal Environmental Services LLC	182744-7301
Chester	Chester County SW TS	121001-6001	Sumter	Southeastern Chemical UOM	432675-7301
Clarendon	Clarendon County SW TS	141001-6001	York	Atlantic Industrial Services	462724-7301
Colleton	Colleton County SW TS	151001-6002	USED OIL PROCESSORS		
Darlington	Darlington County SW TS	161001-6001	Charleston	Banks Construction	102707-7101
Dillon	Dillon County MSW TS	171001-6001	Charleston	Green Oasis Environmental UOP	102619-7101
Dorchester	Town of Summerville C&D SW TS	181002-6001	Dorchester	Universal Environmental Services LLC	182744-7101
Edgefield	Tri-County SW TS	194200-6001	Greenville	Holston Group UOP	232435-7101
Fairfield	Fairfield TS	202401-6001	Spartanburg	Taylor Enterprises UOP	422665-7101
Florence	City of Florence SW TS	212498-6001	Sumter	Southeastern Chemical UOP	432675-7101
Greenville	Blackberry Valley SW TS	231001-6001	WASTE TIRE COLLECTORS		
Greenville	City of Greenville LCD TS	231002-6001	Cherokee	Cherokee County Recycling WTC	111001-5101
Greenville	City of Greer SW TS	231003-6001	Dorchester	Systech Environmental WTC	182759-5201
Horry	City of Myrtle Beach SW TS	261003-6001	Greenville	Enoree Phase II MSWLF WTC	231001-5103
Horry	City of North Myrtle Beach MSW TS	261004-6001	WASTE TIRE DISPOSAL FACILITY		
Lancaster	City of Lancaster SW TS	291003-6001	Anderson	Anderson Tire WTD Facility	042417-5301
Laurens	Laurens County SW TS	302323-6001	WASTE TIRE PROCESSORS		
Lexington	Lexington County MSW TS	321001-6001	Aiken	Three Rivers Tire Processing	024202-5201
Marlboro	City of Bennettsville SW TS	351002-6001	Berkeley	Rubber Recovery, Inc.	082728-5201
Newberry	Newberry County SW TS	361001-6001	Charleston	Tower Waste Tire Processing	102714-5201
Oconee	Oconee County SW TS	371001-6001	Clarendon	East Coast Industrial Services	142348-5201
Orangeburg	Orangeburg County SW TS	381001-6001	Edgefield	Ridge Recyclers WTP	192653-5201
Pickens	Pickens County TS	391001-6001	Marion	Venture Manufacturing WTP	342433-5201
Spartanburg	Broadcast Drive C&D TS	422692-6001	Pickens	Pickens County Recycling	391001-5201
Spartanburg	City of Spartanburg SW TS	421005-6001	York	York County Tire Processing	461001-5201
Spartanburg	Greer MSW TS	422323-6001	WASTE TIRE RECYCLER		
Sumter	Sumter County MSW TS	431001-6001	Anderson	Anderson Tire Recycling, Site #1	042417-5201
Union	City of Union SW Transfer	441003-6001			

NOTE: For a list of registered waste tire haulers, please contact DHEC at 1-800-768-7348.



For more information about solid waste disposal facilities in South Carolina, visit www.scdhec.gov/lwm/html/min.html. Click on the county map at the bottom of the page for data about facilities in your community.

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